



THE ANTIOCH NEWS.

\$1.50 PER YEAR.

ANTIOCH, ILLINOIS, THURSDAY JANUARY 31, 1918

VOL. XXXI

COMMERCIAL ASSOCIATION GROWING

Twelve New Members Added and \$60 in Donations Last Week

MORE NAMES TO FOLLOW

The Antioch Commercial association is still growing and new members are being added each day. The second meeting of the association was held in the village hall last Friday evening and a substantial amount of enthusiasm was displayed. The pull-together spirit has permeated the air and everyone seems anxious to get to doing something.

So far \$94.00 has been donated to the association and the membership now numbers fifty-three. Twelve having been added to the list since last week.

The complete list of membership as it now stands is given below:

Geo. B. Johnson	1.00
C. A. Fowler	1.00
Wm. Keulman	1.00
F. R. Kling	1.00
Frank H. Huber	1.00
Herbert J. Voss	1.00
Dr. F. S. Morrell	1.00
Wallace E. Dobyns	1.00
F. H. Rhodes	1.00
S. E. Turbell	1.00
Walter T. Taylor	1.00
Elmer Brock	1.00
John N. Pachel	1.00
Robert Wels	1.00
F. Klemm	1.00
Henry Herman	1.00
O. W. Kettelhut	1.00
H. R. Adams	1.00
A. Rosenfeld	1.00
Wm. J. Christian	1.00
W. J. Brogan	1.00
W. A. Rosting	1.00
A. M. Christensen	1.00
A. Hildebrand	1.00
E. A. Blunke	1.00
W. H. Oloffe	1.00
Wm. Hildebrand	1.00
Geo. E. Webb	1.00
W. L. Williams	1.00
James Wilson	1.00
Chas. Webb	1.00
David E. Sabin	1.00
Harold E. Williams	1.00
A. B. Johnson	1.00
E. L. Simons	1.00
John J. Morley	1.00
H. M. Hadley	1.00
Claude Brogan	1.00
Ira M. Simons	1.00
James Stearns	1.00
Ray Fregeizer	1.00
Archie Applethorpe	1.00
Louis Rausser	1.00
James Baber	1.00
John Dugan	1.00
James Johnson	1.00
Butch Rothers	1.00
J. E. Shibley & Son	1.00
Max Huber	1.00
Hugo Kelly	1.00
Walter Seiler	1.00
Zebl Seiler	1.00

The donations were received from:
Geo. B. Johnson \$10.00
J. J. Morley 10.00
Ray Fregeizer 10.00
Claude Brogan 10.00
Antioch Packing Co. 10.00
J. P. Johnson 10.00
Butch Rothers 10.00
David Chasing 10.00
Hugo Kelly 10.00
Robt. and Walter Seiler 10.00

The next meeting will be held in the village hall Friday evening. Everyone is invited to attend these meetings.

I. W. W. Arrested

Last Saturday afternoon the marshal was called upon to make an arrest. The charge being drunk and disorderly and striking an officer. The offender gave his name as Wm. Cahill, his place of residence was anywhere, he came from some place and was going nowhere and on his way he had stepped off and worked a week at the California ice house and then landed in the Antioch lockup. On his person was seven dollars in cash and an I. W. W. card. He was given a hearing and fined fifty dollars and costs. In default of payment he was taken to the County jail at Waukegan to be held it out.

Sparrows Numerous

The house sparrow, or the "avian rat," as he has been termed, is responsible for one of the biggest losses suffered by this country. Numbering one-fifth of the total bird population, it requires an enormous amount of good seeds, fruits, buds and young vegetables to feed the sparrow tribe.

Highest in the World

A man can sometimes learn a great deal by studying the disposition of women—but the tuition comes high—Exchange.

Fuel Administrator

Chooses Assistants

County Fuel Administrator L. P. Erskine has made public the list of men from all parts of the county who will assist him in his work and who will act as representatives of the fuel administration in their respective localities. Mr. Erskine explains the duties of these representatives in the following letter, a copy of which has been sent to each. Dear Sir:

For the purpose of aiding in the enforcement of the orders of the fuel administration of the United States, it becomes necessary to have an assistant in each of the communities in Lake county to assist me.

For that purpose I have selected you to assist me. The work will be in the nature of reporting to me any violations or the closing orders in your territory; any calls for coal for domestic use and especially when people are suffering from the lack of the same; any waste of coal and such other things that may come to your attention in this matter. As this is a patriotic duty we all owe our country at this time, I hope you will accept this appointment and assist in the good work. Please advise me at an early date of your acceptance, and oblige.

Yours truly,

L. P. Erskine, Chairman.

Those named to assist are:
Hiram Ferry, Zion City.
James A. Reeves, Russell.
Ira Simons, Antioch.
H. Hendricks, Ingleside.
P. S. Daniels, Lake Villa.
Wesley Gray, Guineas.
Max Przyborski, North Chicago.
Charles J. Wightman, Grayslake.
John Hook, Round Lake.
D. L. Putnam, Waukegan.
Albert Hoelt, Lake Zurich.
Samuel P. Hutchinson, Deerfield.
James Duffy, Highland Park and Highwood.
William Kennedy, Lake Bluff.

These men will have two principal duties:
First—To see to it that any coal which may be diverted to their community is put to its intended use for it even though it is sent to a dealer for, even in that case it is meant for some emergency case and is expected to be delivered to certain places which are short.

Second—The local representatives are expected to report to Mr. Erskine all violations that occur under their jurisdiction and he in turn will report to the state administrator.

Sylvia Dowell, Wilmot, Gets

First in Tomato Growing

Sylvia Dowell, a school girl of Wilmot, will take a week's course at the University of Wisconsin, all free, as a result of the tomato growers contest which has been conducted in the Kenosha county schools during the past season. The awards were made at a recent judging of the sample cans of tomatoes by Mrs. G. N. Tremper at the S. and J. Gottlieb store, Kenosha, which firm has helped in the conducting of the contest and has donated the prizes for it. Twelve contestants sent sample cans of tomatoes to be judged and all of them showed skill both in the production of tomatoes and the culinary work in canning them.

One surprise of the contest was the fact that a boy invaded the supposed realm of the girls and was successful in carrying off third honors. This lad was Hubert White of Pleasant Prairie, who was awarded third prize for his can of tomatoes. The complete list of prizes is as follows:

Sylvia Dowell, Wilmot, Wis., expenses to one week's course at Madison.
Fanny Maxwell, Kenosha; Hubert White, Pleasant Prairie; Pauline Van Duzer, Antioch; Ruth Newberry, Burlington, R. 20; Myra Small, Pleasant Prairie.

Many Big Assignments

In a single year, his brother says, Richard Harding Davis reported the coronation at Moscow, the millennial celebration at Budapest, the Spanish-Cuban war, the McKinley inauguration, the Greek-Turkish war and the queen's jubilee. And the number of titles of his books on a fly leaf numbers exactly 20. Also he always had time for a little nonsense now and then when he organized a relief expedition to rescue John Drew from Harlem.

Question of Certainty

"Quite a number of persons have asked me of late if my niece is going to marry a certain young man," admitted the Old Coder. "I have been obliged to tell them that she is and she isn't. You see, while she is certain that she is going to marry him, he will be an uncertain young man until after it has happened to him."

WHEN MEASLES HIT CAMP GRANT

What the Boys Did to Amuse Themselves, is Told by One of Them

DANCING PREDOMINATES

A Lake county man sends a letter from Camp Grant, Rockford, in which he tells of the experiences of the men in Co. E, 342nd when they were clapped into quarantine because of the appearance of measles in the camp. His interesting letter follows.

"Our first four days of quarantine. There is no use to deny it, when we first found that there was a case of measles in the company and that we were in quarantine the feeling was one of resentment toward the victims for breaking our record, but with the usual never-say-die spirit of the company we soon regained our poise and resolved to make the best of it.

"The first night was one never to be forgotten. After supper big 'Slim' Pearson was dispatched to the canteen for 'cents' and a regular old-time South-ern 'hoedown' was started, and if there was one kind of a step-fancy or otherwise—that was forgotten, from the well-known 'pigeon wing' to a Russian 'bow-wow,' the writer failed to see it.

"The next night, Sergt. Silver suggested the Virginia reel and said suggestion was quickly and noisily carried out. For three mortal hours the good, old-fashioned dance was continued, with hardly a pause, and when at 9:15 a tired, perspiring bunch tumbled into bed it was unanimously declared one great evening. At 10:30 just as we were getting a strange hold on our beauty sleep, old friend fire siren had to cough and we all turned out for a reel with the fire buckets. It didn't last long, though, and before we were thoroughly awake we were back in the blankets, again ready to 'saw wood.'

"The third night something different was asked for, an Corp. Bowers started a squad in the manual of arms. This instantly found popular favor with everybody, and a whole evening was spent in enjoyment and business at one and the same time.

"The fourth night Private Cys, our fighting bantam, gave instructions to everyone in the gentle art of punching eyes and upper cutting chins, and it is our opinion that if all his pupils were as good as he this would be one dangerous bunch to get mixed up with in a free-for-all fight.

"Of course, there has to be a fly in the ointment. Last Sunday our second case of measles appeared, on Private Sorenson of Antioch, but we have made up our minds not to get any more, so look for us on the 29th sure."

To Our Subscribers

A considerable change was made in the local train service last week. The government has seen fit to discontinue trains Nos. 5 and 6, both of which were mail trains. This will make a vast difference in the time in which the News will reach many of our patrons, especially those whose mail goes out on the rural routes from other towns. Heretofore we have always made an effort to get the News into the post-office in time for it to leave Antioch on No. 6, at 4:36 Thursday afternoons.

With this train discontinued there is but one south bound mail out of Antioch each day and that is at 11:05 in the forenoon, thus the "News" cannot leave Antioch until Friday noon. Postmaster Huber is making an effort to again have mail sent out on No. 2, which leaves at 8:39 in the evening and if he succeeds we will be able to serve our patrons a little better in the future than we can this week.

Fresh Pen for Each Head

At the prison of St. Paul's at Lyons there is a curious collection of pens. They are the pens with which the executioners have signed the regulation receipts for the prisoners handed over to them to be guillotined. At each execution a fresh pen is used for the purpose, and the ink is left to dry upon it.

Electric Water Heater

An electric heater has been invented by means of which the water in a bath after it has been filled can be raised to any desired temperature.

All Mus Help to Conserve the Wheat

England, calling for seventy-five million bushels of wheat and is looking to America to furnish it. In only one way is this possible, and that is by the co-operation of the American housewife. She has in her power to reduce the consumption of wheat in our own land and her ingenuity depends the answer to England's request. By carefully planning she can materially cut the "wheat" articles from the menu with no detriment to or hardship for her family. President Wilson has set aside for us the wheatless days of each week and they are not voluntarily observed, time will shortly come when it will be compulsory. But the patriotic woman of America have more control over America's flour bin than the president himself. She it is who can serve rye, or other cereals in ways many and varied and by a close observation of wheatless days and a frequent voluntary giving of wheatless meals make the supplying of wheat to the allies a possibility.

The flour mills are helping along in the conservation move by allowing the merchant only seventy per cent of his order, no matter what size it may be, in white flour, the remaining thirty per cent must be of rye or some dark flour. The merchant, on his side, has the privilege of selling to the consumer on the same basis. By this method rye flour is literally forced upon those who would perhaps otherwise pass it by. With a compulsory purchase of rye flour in every kitchen the thrift of the housewife comes into play, she will not permit it to waste but will serve it in some palatable way. Some of the Antioch merchants still have a supply of rye flour on hand while it lasts they will compel their customers to take it, but with their next order they will doubt do so. Let us show our patriotism by beginning right now to substitute rye and corn for wheat at every possible opportunity.

Motor Licenses

Net \$1,588.34

In a statement issued, Secretary of State Louis L. Emmerson announces the amount of money contributed to the state good roads fund in automobile license fees by each county in the year ending Dec. 31, 1917.

A total of \$1,588,734.63 was collected in the twelve months by the automobile department of the secretary's office, as compared \$1,235,556 collected during 1916. Of the total amount collected Cook County contributed \$57,188.09. Other counties which made large contributions in fees are Peoria, \$34,901.75; McLean, \$31,883.25; Lake, \$42,929.16; Winnebago, \$29,332.91; Kane, \$30,789.59; and Champaign, \$27,189.80. The entire amount collected goes into the good roads fund for state aid in highway improvement. Lake County paid in \$18,310.39.

The money, after it is appropriated out of the fund by the general assembly, is allotted to the counties on the basis of their former appropriations for road and bridge purposes. For this reason the amount of money returned to the counties by the allotment made by the division of highways of the department of public works and buildings has no relation to the amount of money paid into the secretary's office in fees. However, in most cases the counties get back more than they turn in.

Cook County is an exception to this, owing to the fact that under the law it cannot receive more than 25 per cent of the fees turned in, the remaining 75 per cent being distributed to the other counties in the state.

The last allotment made by the highway department was for the year beginning July 1, 1917. An appropriation of \$1,000,000 was distributed. Since the fees collected during 1917 amount to more than a million and a half dollars, there is no adequate basis of comparison of the amount distributed and the amount collected. That the counties are getting back more than they pay in, however, is shown by the fact that in the distribution of the \$1,000,000 fund most counties receive more than they paid in during 1917.

Scheme to Raise Money

Pitt had just as difficult a task in raising money as we have today, and in sheer despair about finding anything fresh to tax he wrote to a friend in Somerset for a suggestion. Back came the reply: "Tax umbrellas; and order the bishops to have prayer for rain in all the churches till the end of the war." If that would not work, what would?—T. T. Bits.

So to Speak

"That jute ink out," said the prisoner as the governor signed his pardon.

NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

Our Exchanges Have Many Items of Different Events Concerning News.

NEWS OF VARIOUS KINDS

There are about 450 young men in the two Kenosha districts who failed to return their questionnaires in the prescribed time.

The Waukegan county board has voted to buy an additional 80 acres adjoining the county poor farm. The price is \$150 per acre.

Lake Geneva is considering securing an electric whistle for fire alarm purposes, having changed from steam to electric pumping.

On account of the shortage of coal, Saunders' roller skating rink at Harvard is being operated without heat and the skaters seem to enjoy the skating just as well.

Benton's Lady Chesterbrook of Ingleside, 28672, owned by F. E. Fox, of Waukegan, now holds the world's record of Guernsey cows. In one year she produced 13,305.1 pounds of milk and 630.69 pounds of butter fat.

To relieve the coal shortage situation at Grayslake, the Inderrieden Canning company of that village sold the local dealer about one hundred tons, which was distributed among the villagers last week.

There were 1,423,550 enlisted men and 110,865 officers in the United States army at the opening of 1918, more than one and a half times as large as any force ever before mobilized by this nation, according to a statement by Secretary of War Baker.

Supervisor Thomas Fleming acting on instructions from the Kenosha county board of supervisors last Saturday purchased the Kellogg farm of 377 acres in the town of Pleasant Prairie for Kenosha county, when the same was sold at sheriff's sale, paying \$38,000 for the property. It will be used at some future time as a site for the county insane asylum and county poor farm. The board authorized the purchase that morning but the fact was not made public until after the purchase.

Lake Geneva News: Residents of Kenosha are feeling the coal shortage keenly than in any of the towns of the locality. The service on the Kenosha division of the C. & N. W. railway which runs through that village, is practically trainless for more than a week and with the supply of coal all but exhausted, and no way to get more, residents have been compelled to seek elsewhere for fuel. The first week a gang of twenty men commenced the work of cutting down shanties, which have been distributed to those who are out of coal.

Wanda Leader: To the men who left us work to shovel through to Lake Michigan in an effort to open the P. L. V. Ry., to traffic we all owe a word of gratitude. They were able to do for the work was arduous, the weather cold, and many of the men had other work which needed their attention. Last Monday afternoon the spirit of Wanda was in evidence when six men and boys worked only to find the wagon to the Wm. Pepper farm was tight and as evidence of the depth of the snow of one point, it was known that no part of the train was visible from the highway when it passed through the cut on the old P. Houghton after the men had cleared the way.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC

Williams Bros., Wm. Hillebrand, Chas. Webb and W. E. Dobyns, have decided to change their places of business during the holiday on each and every Monday for the duration of the fuel saving order. This act is voluntary on their part as they would be allowed to remain open for the sale of groceries until noon on their days.

A Lone Tree

On D. J. is a lone tree of the lakes of Kilbuck, Ireland, is a lone tree which has the reputation of being the only tree of its kind in Ireland.

Millburn Mutual Insurance Company

The Millburn Mutual Insurance Company seemed to be playing in this year, that is in its sixty-third annual meeting.

The first date set was 12, but so severe was the weather on that day the meeting was necessarily postponed to which would bring it on.

When that day arrived very little better than the first date. The meeting, however, even though it was unusually small, was a most successful one in keeping the regular meetings at home.

Reports of the previous year and showed that the company had been a prosperous one for the past year. All of the officers were re-elected for the ensuing year. They are: President, George B. Old; Vice President, J. S. Denman; Secretary, J. S. Denman; Treasurer, J. S. Denman; Directors, Libertyville, southern; Antioch, northern; and Jough, Guineas.

3,000 Stolen Milk Cans Valued

Chicago detectives found the hiding place of 3,000 milk cans, valued at \$15,000, which were stolen from milk cans over a period of many months. The discovery was made at 1009 Larraie street. Police are looking for A. G. and several associates.

Detective Sergeant J. J. Burne and his men were assigned to case complaints had been received from numerous farmers and milk dealers of cans for sale inexplicably missing. The reason was causing difficulty in finding the Chicago milk supply.

The detectives followed the trail and found that Grauer had regularly a motor truck at the Jordan, Bowler, Interstate and other stations and away empty cans, ostensibly for delivery at the warehouse of the Wisconsin Condensed Milk company at Grayslake, one of the dealers' establishments.

It was discovered however, that the cans were being taken to Lake Street address, to a business leased through the agency of B. Cletenberg, former alderman from Twenty first ward.

The caretaker refused admission until a search warrant was sworn in the basement were found 1,500. The rest were on the first floor.

Notice to the Public

We, the undersigned merchants, owing to the decreasing length of time allowed us by wholesalers to meet our bills, find it necessary to put our trade on a thirty day cash basis, to the best of our ability.

In order that we may sell goods to the consumer at the lowest possible cost, the government recommends the curtailment of long credits and in its daily quotations on food products the price is for cash.

Therefore, owing to the unprecedented war conditions and to further our purpose, we have formed the Antioch Retailers Association.

Chas. Fowler,
F. H. Rhodes,
Antioch Lumber & Coal Co.,
Williams Bros.,
O. W. Kettelhut,
H. R. Adams & Co.,
W. E. Dobyns,
Wm. Hillebrand,
F. R. Kling,
Chas. Webb,
Quality Clothes Shop,
John Brogan,
Wm. Keulman,
Maude E. Sabin.

Staples of Norwegian Wealth

Fish and timber are the staples of Norwegian wealth. Not a sloop or a steamer navigates the coast but is laden, wholly or partially, with one or the other commodity.

Not a Conveyance

"Officer, if I stay on this street will it take me to the public library?" "Yes, sir. But not unless you keep movin'."—Hum.

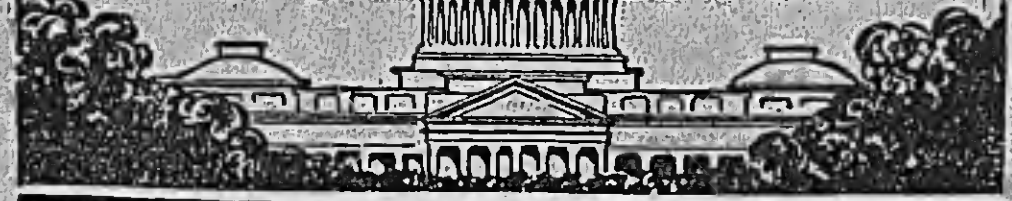
Perhaps He Wonders, Too

Another thing—why does the kind of man who marries for a home pick out a wife who is always afraid she will miss a new film?—Galveston.

Parasite Reason

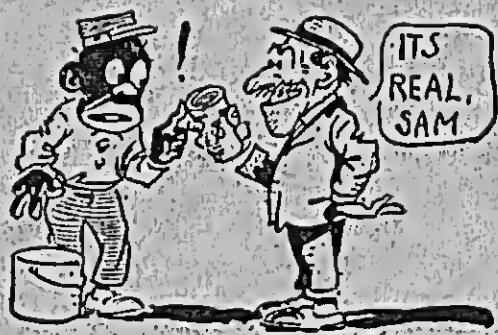
Gushing Girl (to Chamberlain): "It's ought to read 'I'm anything like it.'"

WASHINGTON CITY SIDELIGHTS



One More Instance of the "Bird in the Hand"

WASHINGTON.—How \$1,000 worth of candy, a colored messenger and one thin dime may be worked into a new version of the old proverb, "A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush," was demonstrated at the city post office just before Christmas. Bill Sherwood, private secretary to Postmaster Chance, bought the candy.



Sherwood, as right-hand man to Chance, who is chairman of local exemption board for division No. 3, knows a whole lot about the draft. He received his training under Chance, who runs the city post office with his right hand, the affairs of the exemption board with his left hand and the "Bible" Sunday campaign the Lord only knows how. I learned,

however, that the candy was purchased for the City Post Office club, and would be divided among the hundreds of members of that organization. Sherwood was walking around with the "thousand" in his pocket all ready to hand across the counter, saying, meanwhile, "Give me a thousand dollars' worth of your best, please."

A thousand dollars in your pocket makes you in a benign mood.

"Sam," said Sherwood to the colored messenger, "here's a thousand dollars for you."

In order that the messenger might not take him too seriously, Sherwood gave an understanding smile, one of those smiles that says, "Don't mind what I say, but what I mean."

The messenger understood. Yes, indeed, he did. He touched the roll reverently.

Then he resolutely put it aside, and said:

"Dat am sho' a great roll, boss; but ten cents a coming' would look better for me."

Worth Waiting For, Was This Particular "Worm"

SHE looked at it time had gathered her face into rows of fine lines and pulled the drawing strings. And her hair was so sparse that you could see how bony her skull was between the threads of ash-gray. As she stared through the bars of a gate at Union station, she somehow suggested Charlie Corday—per Corean gallery pose, though, naturally, a turnless worm of a woman could not otherwise favor the Joan of the Revolution, who helped to put Napoleon on his throne.

Nor did she, in the least, convey an ownership of folks, except that you knew somebody must be coming by the way she waited, and waited—and waited. As each train chooched-chooched under the umbrella shed she galvanized herself into eager notice, and at each disappointment subsided into the Corday pose and an expression that was entirely her own. At last—there is always an at last, you notice, no matter how long it takes a coming—at last a man swung ahead of a string of homing travelers and boomed out:

"Lo, little mom."

And the turnless one was immediately apotheosized into exultant motherhood by her answering quaver.

"Son!"

Son wasn't in the worm class—not by no means. He was a big-jointed, yellow-toothed, red-faced, gray-haired, fast-striding, E. Pluribus Unum eagle of a man. And when the eagle swooped down on the worm—

One moment, please, to change metaphors. Honest, only expert writers should be allowed an editorial pass to roam free among the flowers of speech—what happened was, that the giant of a man lifted up the small woman as if she had been a little child and kissed her with an honest gladness that made you rejoice for the poor soul.

Which shows—to go back to the wrecked metaphor—that there may be worms in natural history—and out of it—that have no occasion to turn.

Many Puzzle Their Heads Over Questionnaire

SURELY there is a mine for silver, and a place where one may get gold, but wisdom is not found in the answers of registrants to the questionnaires which thousands nay, millions, of men are filling out these days. "The greatest place for the study of human nature I have ever seen," said one prominent member of the legal advisory board, as he stood in an exemption board headquarters one day last week.

The faithful work being done by members of the legal profession in helping registrants fill out their questionnaires is a phase of selective service work which will go down in that unwritten history which is always greater in extent than the written.

A registrant claimed exemption because he already was in the "audience department" of the army. "Experts" are developing over night. It would seem, from a consideration of exemption claims on account of industrial grounds. Of course, industrial grounds are well defined by the new selective service regulations, but does that bother the man who wishes to make a claim when he has none? Not a bit of it.

"I am an expert buss boy," wrote one registrant.

"I am an expert slammer," declared another. He meant that when it comes to polishing up the "bright work" on an automobile he was in a class all by himself.

The divorce courts are being helped out wonderfully by the new regulations. It is averred. Many men are providing regularly for wives and other dependents who never were too good "providers" before. It is alleged.

Some of the men are conscientious to a degree in answering the questions.

One man, answering the question, "What was your total income during the past twelve months, in cash, in other things of value?" included in his answer to the second part the fact that he was the proud ruler of two pigeons.

Why Not Have a "Stay-at-Home" Day for Women?

"WHY not a 'stay-at-home day' to help solve the local street car problem?" a philosopher friend said one day last week. "I believe the 'amen' of Washington can help largely in this matter, if they once take a mind to," he continued. "From daily observation on the street cars of the city, I am convinced that the serious overcrowding of the cars is brought about in large part by the women."

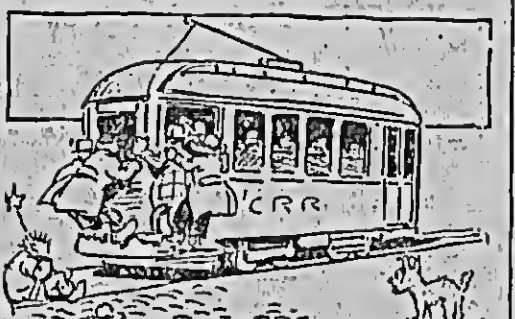
"Try to go home any time in the afternoon, especially between four and six o'clock, when the workers of the city, in all walks of life, seek their homes for rest and a good dinner."

"Then you will see every street car packed with human freight, and you will observe that practically every seat in every car is occupied by a woman. But I believe that if every woman who does not have to work in an office would resolve to stay at home at least one day a week, no matter what happened, the street car jamming would be lessened to a marked degree."

"If every woman would set for herself a 'stay-at-home day,' and stick to it, I don't believe Mr. Becker and the public utilities commission will have half so hard a job."

"Now what do you think of my scheme?" asked this philosopher.

"You'd better ask the women what they think of it," I answered.



BIG U. S. ARMY IS READY FOR FRANCE, DECLARES BAKER

Secretary of War Replies to Critics.

2,000,000 FULLY EQUIPPED
TROOPS IN FIELD IN 1918

Head of War Office Tells Senators That He Is Revealing Secret Under Pressure of Investigation—500,000 Men Will Be With Pershing Early This Spring—Allies Proposed Giving Big Guns to American Force So as to Save Ships to Carry Soldiers and Food.

Washington, Jan. 30.—Five hundred thousand American troops in France early this year—and 1,500,000 more ready to go—fully equipped and with the artillery to support them, this was the answer Secretary Baker on Monday gave the senate military committee to the charge of inefficiency and breakdown in the military establishment.

As the climax of a day's explanation of all that the military establishment had done, freely confessing faults and imperfections, in so vast an undertaking, but maintaining that out of each deficiency the remedy has been found, the secretary of war disclosed what hitherto has been guarded as a military secret, and what the German people little suspect.

All Equipment for Army.

This great fighting force, probably little expected by the German general staff itself, will be composed of the men now with General Pershing, the 32 divisions of troops now in cantonments and camps in the United States and ready to move, Secretary Baker said, and by the next increments to be drawn and trained this spring under the selective service law.

Elementary equipment of the men from the United States is assured and the artillery necessary to their support will come from the British and French governments, which have an excess of ordnance that they have on their own initiative offered to supply the guns and save ships which would be used for their transport.

Great Railway Systems Built.

Secretary Baker described how great American railroad systems, one 600 miles long, ports, terminals, supply warehouses and other facilities on an enormous scale have been built for the army in France.

The secretary of war laid bare facts regarding preparations for the American army in France which have hitherto been held as close military secrets or widespread among a few who have enjoyed the confidence of government officials.

Aided by Allies' Experts.

Lending forward and addressing the senators earnestly, the secretary of war told a story the German general staff probably would have given much to know long before. He approached the subject by departing from the answer to criticisms and referring to it as "the plan for the war."

"I think I understand Senator Chamberlain felt there wasn't any plan," said Secretary Baker.

"I don't know how the committee and the country feel about it, but I want to say there is a plan. It's the only possible plan under the circumstances."

Mr. Baker told of the coming of the British and French missions, with Balfour and Joffre. Those men were few in the halls of congress, but few people saw the staffs of trained experts they brought with them and who distributed themselves through the war department.

"They were the most brilliant men in their armies," he said. "Every country has sent us that sort of experts."

Even as these experts talked, Secretary Baker said, the story they told grew old. Weapons they had helped to develop had become obsolete before they could be gotten to the front.

Pershing Is the "Eyes."

"This is a moving picture," he said. "It was necessary that we have eyes there to see and report, and we sent General Pershing and the major part of the trained personnel of the army—that pitiful handful of trained men."

General Pershing now reports daily in cablegrams that run into hundreds and even thousands of words, he added.

"We are using the eyes there to keep up to what they want us to do."

The startling progress of the war in the development of munitions will be shown, he said, by the fact that weapons devised by American experts during the last few months have been discarded.

Tells of Force in France.

Then, taking up a copy of the Metropolitan magazine for last August, Mr. Baker read a protest in its columns.

GIVES WAR MUFFINS RECIPE

Chef of Harvard Club in the Interests of Patriotism, Reveals His Secret.

Boston.—Whir muffins, a la Harvard club.

The Harvard club chef says they are a secret of his own. They have made such a hit that he was willing, in the interests of patriotism, to give the recipe. It follows:

One pound granum flour, four

torial columns against the supposed policy of the government to make its contribution to the war, financial and industrial; "to hold off until the allies win the war for us."

A question brought out that Colonel Roosevelt was then associate editor of the magazine, which urged that "every nerve be strained to get 150,000 to 200,000 men in France in 1917."

"I am disclosing no secret," Secretary Baker said, pausing, when I say that we exceeded that maximum in 1917."

Senator Chamberlain asked if the maximum had not been exceeded by August, 1917.

"Not the maximum," replied Secretary Baker. "The minimum was exceeded."

"We will have 500,000 men in France early in 1918," he added, "and we will have 1,500,000 ready to ship to France during 1918."

Defends War Machinery.

In eloquent words, Secretary Baker described how France welcomed the first American soldiers, peasants kissing the heels of their coats.

Without prepared manuscript and in a frank, conversational manner, the secretary of war told the senators he came to defend no mistakes or shortcomings, but to insist most emphatically that deficiencies, where disclosed, had been promptly modified; that they were the exception rather than the rule, and that the very magnitude of America's undertaking made errors of judgment and mistakes likely.

Incidentally, in defending the war machinery against the charge of inefficiency and lack of initiative to prepare for war when war was assured, the secretary of war disclosed some facts hitherto held confidential.

Given Guns to Save Ships.

France and Great Britain, he said, are supplying artillery to the American forces because they themselves wished to do so, as they had an excess on hand and wished to save ships for more vital necessities.

Thirty-two divisions of National Guard and National army troops in camp in the United States—more than a million men in all—are considered ready to go overseas for service whenever it is decided that they shall move.

Every American soldier who can use a rifle, Secretary Baker told the senators, already has been provided with one, and the rate of manufacture assures a steady supply as troops become ready to use them.

"There are now in the United States 10 National army camps and 16 National Guard camps (32 divisions of troops) filled with men ready to go," said Secretary Baker.

"I do not know how fast it may be necessary to send them to France," he said. "I know how fast we have sent them and how fast we plan to send them. What we tried to do was to get the men out as rapidly as we could estimate on the production capacity of the country being able to care for them."

Lewis Guns for Airplanes.

Lewis machine guns, he said, although they have been ordered, are not being used for the troops on land, because General Pershing and his staff desire them only for airplane work. Great Britain and France, he said, are prepared to furnish machine guns for the land force until the American supply arrives, and in fact, wish to do so.

Responsibility for calling out a large number of men before equipment for them was ready, Secretary Baker assumed to himself, but added that the best military advisers, including Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood, pressed for it.

To Punish Cruel Doctors.

Charges of mistreatment of troops in hospitals, Secretary Baker said, were acted on vigorously, and he pointed out that the war department only last week refused to permit dismissal of two army doctors, who mistreated soldiers, but insisted that they should have prison sentences in addition.

Senator Chamberlain's speech, Mr. Baker thought, had given the country the impression that the deficiencies complained of "were characteristic rather than occasional." For that reason he deplored its effect, but he emphatically declared he came before the committee not to defend individuals, nor to deny delays or false starts.

"But," said he, "I think I can say in confidence that in them we have sought the remedy."

Securing artillery from France, Mr. Baker said, also would save ships.

"I am telling no secret when I say that ships are the crux of our problem," he said.

Secretary Baker said all foreign representatives and also the war council participants headed by E. M. House, declared that securing ordnance from England and France will not take supplies they need, but will help them.

"We Are in War to Hit, and Hit Hard."

In concluding his testimony Secretary Baker said: "When the story had all been told it will be a story which I am sure your committee will be glad to report to the senate as a tremendous response to tremendous responsibility. We are in the war to hit and to hit hard. Our problem is not one of star playing, but of team playing."

Montgomery, Ala.—Because the court gave him a shorter sentence than the law prescribed as punishment for operating a gambling table, J. P. Bulley of Leighton is a free man.

Bulley was convicted and the court sentenced him to serve six months in the penitentiary. He sued out a writ of habeas corpus. After the hearing the circuit court judge ordered his release, holding that the trial judge had erred in giving him only six months when the law prescribed not less than one year.

Mike Moves Back Again.

Cleveland, O.—Mike Perry moved his family into a hotel because he could not get any coal to heat the flat. Next day a Lake Erie coal car jumped the track and landed in his back yard. Mike moved the mussels and kites back home.

FINDS WEALTH IN DREAM SHIP

Aged Skipper Brings Home Fortune in Boat of Boyhood Fancy.

CALLED BACK TO SEA

Deserts Life on Water, But Slight of Aged Bark Revives Dreams and Lures Him Forth to Riches.

New Bedford, Mass.—Three score years ago a small boy in this city watched the whaler Charles W. Morgan leave port and sail beyond the misty horizon. In boyish fancy he saw himself bringing the ship back to port, filled with valuable cargo. Now the dream has come true. Capt. Benjamin S. Cleveland, seventy years old, has just returned to New Bedford in the dream ship of his boyhood with a cargo of \$30,000.

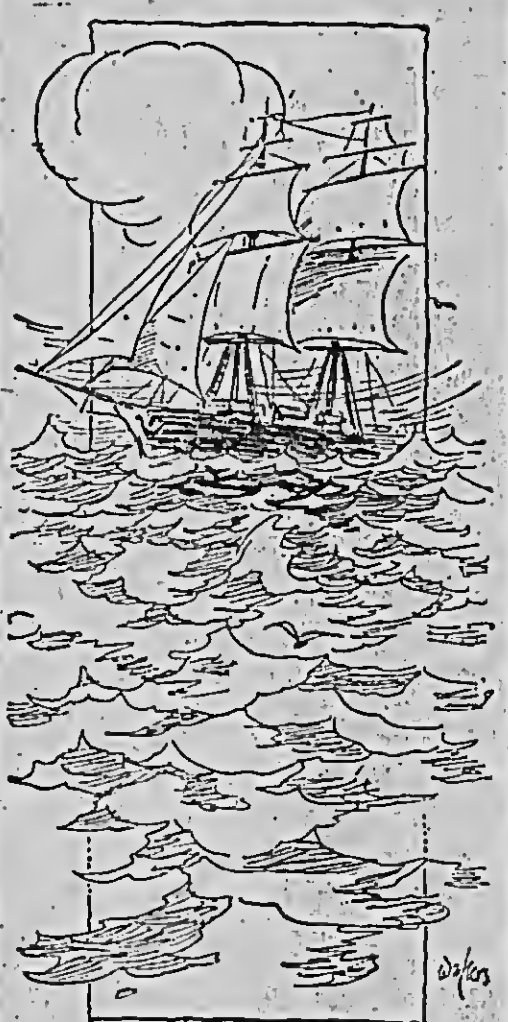
As Cleveland grew to manhood he took to the sea, but not in the Charles W. Morgan. He spent his life on the water, and returned to land a few years ago, with just enough of a fortune to keep him the rest of his days. Then, a little more than a year ago, he saw the dream ship of his youth tied up at Fairhaven and doomed to the scrap heap.

The ship was seventy-five years old, but Captain Cleveland knew the men who had built it. He knew where the sturdy woodsmen had cut the oak and locust trees out of which the ship was fashioned. Visions of his boyhood dream haunted him until he finally bought the old bark, hired a crew of 30 men and sailed, in September, 1910. His goal was Desolation Island, 2,500 miles south of Cape Town, South Africa, the lair of the sea elephant.

On the shelving benches of that dreary island in the South Indian ocean the sea elephants disport themselves. They leave on a three-months feeding expedition each year, but return in the mating season. The bulls fight for the females and never quit until one is killed. Hundreds come ashore and lie on the beach. It is then that the hunters reap their harvest.

Bullets Bounce From Bodies.

The bodies of the sea elephants are invulnerable, except in one soft spot above the eyes. If a bullet strikes



Took a Secret Route, So as to Avoid German Raiders.

them in another part of the body it bounces off as it would from plate steel. With rifles and spears the hunters kill their game, sometimes even clubbing the smaller ones. The sea elephants are like seals and the only ones that will fight are the bulls, which battle fiercely.

After the oil had been rendered on ship board and the boat was filled with the precious fluid, Captain Cleveland turned the prow of his boat toward America. He took a secret route, so as to avoid German raiders, although he barely missed a mine while making for the West Indies. Not long ago the 15,000-mile trip was finished, with the seventy-year-old skipper on the deck of his seventy-six-year-old dream ship. In the hold was the fortune that his boyhood fancy had seen.

SHORT SENTENCE SAVES HIM

Man Released From Prison Because Court Gave Shorter Sentence Than Law Prescribes.

Montgomery, Ala.—Because the court gave him a shorter sentence than the law prescribed as punishment for operating a gambling table, J. P. Bulley of Leighton is a free man. Bulley was convicted and the court sentenced him to serve six months in the penitentiary. He sued out a writ of habeas corpus. After the hearing the circuit court judge ordered his release, holding that the trial judge had erred in giving him only six months when the law prescribed not less than one year.

Back Given Out?

Housework is too hard for a woman who is half-sick, nervous and always tired. But it keeps piling up, and gives weak kidneys no time to recover. If your back is lame and aches and your kidneys irregular, if you have "blue spells," sick headaches, nervousness, dizziness and rheumatic pains, use Doan's Kidney Pills. They have done wonders for thousands of worn out women.

An Illinois Case

Mrs. Gust Michel, "Ferry Picture Tells Story" 612 Madison St., Evanston, Ill., says: "I was laid up for a month at a time, unable to do any work at all. I couldn't lift the least weight, because of the sharp pains that went through my back and limbs. My kidneys, I knew, were in terrible shape because of the way they acted. I was often dizzy and could see spots before my eyes. It was no time before Doan's Kidney Pills did me of the trouble and I was up doing my work again."

Get Doan's at Any Store, 60c a Box.
DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS
FOSTER-MILBURN CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

Jewish Blood in Royal Veins

Legend tells that when Count Albrecht (or Albert) III, the real founder of the House of Hapsburg, returned to home from a crusade he fell in love with the pope's niece, the former Jewess, and took her for his wife with the pope's consent. The official genealogical table of the Hapsburgs designates Albrecht's wife as a Roman woman and relative of a pope, but does not mention anything concerning her descent. It seems, therefore, very probable that she was a Plericon.

The ship was seventy-five years old, but Captain Cleveland knew the men who had built it. He knew where the sturdy woodsmen had cut the oak and locust trees out of which the ship was fashioned. Visions of his boyhood dream haunted him until he finally bought the old bark, hired a crew of 30 men and sailed, in September, 1910. His goal was Desolation Island, 2,500 miles south of Cape Town, South Africa, the lair of the sea elephant.

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Well Named.

Private A—Vot kind of cigarotto have you got?

Private B (handing him one)—Flor do Pershing.

Private A (takes a few puffs and throws it away, remarking)—They would floor better men than Pershing.

Proving It.

"Juhhe is a man of great promise," "Hm! So, he's been borrowing from you, too?"

Fortune's Foundation.

"How did you lay the foundation for your fortune?" "I didn't lay it. I'm in the poultry business. A hen laid it."



Women

whose sensitive nerves often yield to coffee's harmful stimulation, appreciate the change resulting from a ten days trial of

INSTANT POSTUM
INSTEAD OF COFFEE

Such a delicious drink makes the change easy and better nerves make it a permanent one.

"There's a Reason"

THE ANTIOCH NEWS

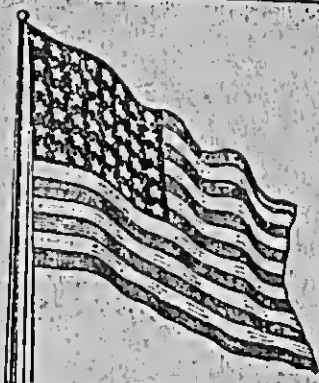
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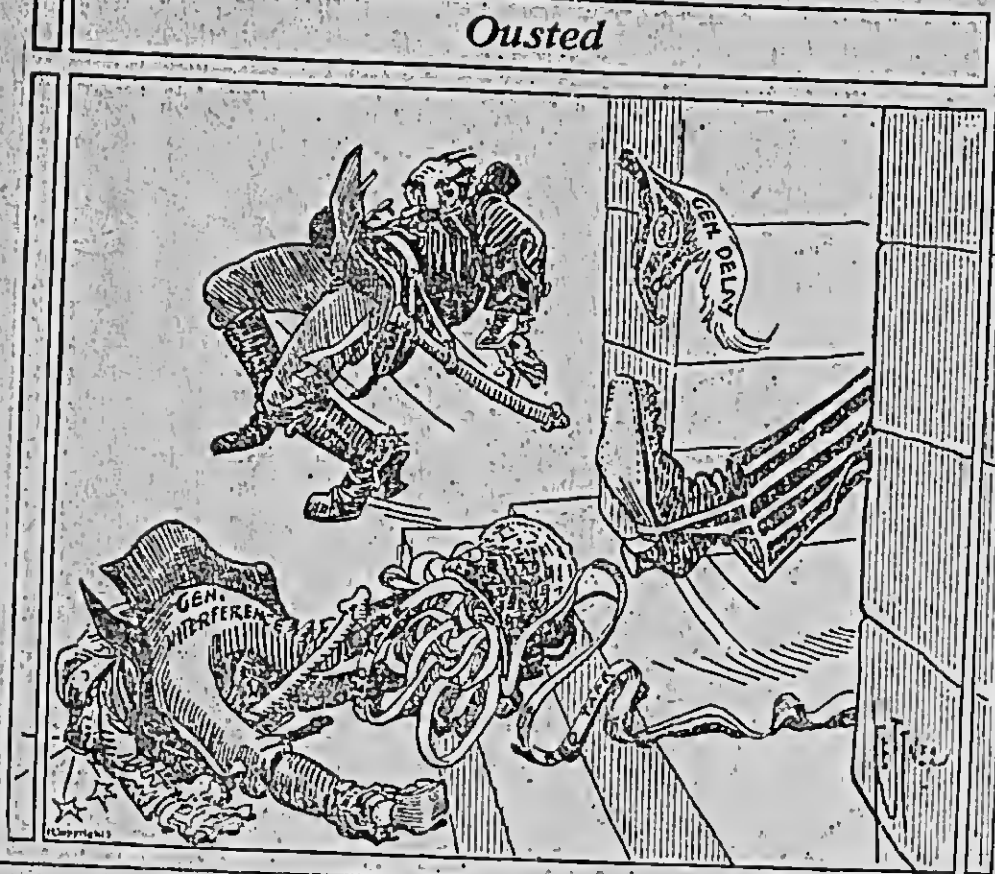
ADVERTISING RATES FURNISHED UPON APPLICATION

TELEPHONE 149-J



"OUR FLAG"

Ousted



Urge Soldiers to get Insurance

Around 400,000 war insurance policies have been written by the National Government. The average of the policies is over \$8,000 each, therefore the total amount of insurance written is far more than \$3,000,000,000.

Uncle Sam is willing to write a great deal more. In fact, the Council of National Defense is urging the men in the service to protect themselves with national insurance.

There are more than a million men who have not taken advantage of the offer. The time within which they may do so will expire on February 12th. The National Council and the War Risk Bureau join in urging the families of all men in uniform to take the matter up at once. Families are asked to get in touch with the men just as soon as possible and point out the advantages of such insurance.

The great advantage is that the Government is taking war risks at a lower rate than the normal peace rate. The Government itself pays the difference and also the overhead charges. Another advantage is that the Government will not permit the policies to lapse.

The boys who want to carry Government insurance must apply quickly, and mothers, fathers and wives are asked to send them reminders of that fact.

Women at Work to Win the War.

There are approximately 1,266,061 women in the United States engaged in industrial work which is either directly or indirectly necessary to carry on the war, according to an estimate based on surveys made in 15 states for the National League of Women's Service by Miss Marie L. Obenauer, with the sanction and assistance of the Department of Labor.

"These million and more women," said Miss Obenauer, "are in the front rank of the industrial army of defense. They are important women of the Nation. Bands do not play in their honor; they do not wear picturesque uniforms; yet in the business of winning the war it is as necessary to protect their working efficiency as to safeguard the fighting efficiency of the men on the firing line."

Keep the Food at Home.

It is a waste of food to send it to soldiers or sailors in training camps or cantonments. That is an official announcement of the Council of Defense, as follows:

"The Council of National Defense desires to inform the people of the country that abundant food is supplied to the soldiers and sailors in the camps and cantonments and that the sending of food to these men by their friends and families is not in any respect necessary; that the aggregate quantity of food thus privately sent is enormous, and that much of it having been conveyed long distances in heated express or mail cars, is more or less spoiled and consequently injurious to the health of the men, the Council of National Defense requests the public to discontinue the sending of foodstuffs to the camps."

HANDSOME AFTERNOON GOWN



This afternoon gown is of navy blue taffeta combined with foulard in blue and white. The cover jacket of navy blue chiffon falls in graceful lines and is marked by head embroidery following the same design as in the foulard. The Turkish skirt is a distinctive feature. The hat is a georgette sailor, fur trimmed.

FROCKS OF VELVET SOMBER

Texture and Color Lend Distinction to Daytime Costumes Though Little Trimming is Used.

The women who dress well apparently cannot do without the little velvet frocks. More often they are built up on very straight lines, with just enough concession to the waist to avoid any awkward blackness.

Narrow-shouldered, large-waisted, long-sleeved, narrow at the hem are most of these velvet frocks, but many variations are played upon the theme. Even where there is absolutely no trimming, as is often the case, individuality is given to the model by some original line of drapery on collar or sleeve; and if the velvet is one of the exquisitely soft and lustrous fabrics on whose beauty war conditions seem to have imposed no limitations, its texture and color and the line lend it more distinction than any amount of trimming could give.

The daytime velvet frock if not black is almost always somber in tone, though the texture of velvet gives the lie to somberness. If not very dark its color is likely to be neutral, and although there are bright blues and reds of the brick, mahogany, rust and brighter wine shades among the velvet afternoon frocks, they are very few compared with the host of blacks, browns, taupes, deep wine and purple tones, dark greens, dark blues and grays.

Where trimming is used upon the velvet day frock it is usually a bit of embroidery in self-color and metallic thread or discreetly used fur. Much less fur is introduced upon dresses than was usual last year, though fur is lavished upon the coats of the season.

POKE THAT HINTS OF SPRING



Just to take the chill off the air, take a peek at a poke bonnet, different from the rest, and with unusual charm. It is made of rows of ribbon facings in various colors and it is called "May-time," most appropriate for a bonnet that breathes the very feeling of spring into one's veins. The tiny flowers are reminiscent of youth.

Silks No Longer Luxuries.

Silver lace is said to be easier to obtain than tulle lace, and it costs less. Peltry, it is claimed, is got with greater ease and at a lower price than leather for shoes. Velvet frocks and silk underwear are within the price of the small wage earner, whereas cotton stockings are an extravagance rarely indulged in. All of which goes to explain the fact that women may be dressed in the splendid fabrics of Elizabethan days and still feel that they cannot afford their ordinary number of shoes, and that they must give up on certain that needs much.

OUTFIT A SOLDIER

Buy Thrift and War Savings Stamps to Help U. S.

It costs just \$150.71 to equip an American soldier to take the field. By this is meant merely to buy the clothes he wears and the arms he carries. By the time he is trained, and fed for six months before being sent across the water, the costs mount up to thousands of dollars for each man.

Every man, every woman and every child who buys Thrift stamps and War Savings stamps is helping to equip these soldiers for the field. If you are saving and serving by adding in this great campaign, you are taking an active part in defending your country from the Kaiser's hordes.

What have YOU done to equip your country's soldiers? How much have you contributed in Thrift stamps or War Savings stamps toward seeing that they are clothed and armed?

Have You Equipped a Soldier? If you have bought 38 War Savings stamps at \$4.12 each, and one Thrift stamp at 25 cents, you have equipped a soldier completely.

If you have bought one Thrift stamp you have paid for one waist belt, or one hat cord, two pairs of shoe laces and four identification tags.

If you have bought two Thrift stamps you have paid for one trench coat, with which the soldier may dig himself in after storming the enemy's lines, or one shelter tent pole and five shelter tent pins.

If you have bought three Thrift stamps you have provided some soldier with a pair of woolen gloves.

If your investment totals four Thrift stamps you have paid for one bed sack, and the government has 11 cents left over.

The price of four Thrift stamps will provide the soldier with his canvas leggings.

Five Thrift stamps will buy one buttoned scabbard.

Six Thrift stamps will pay for the soldier's summer undershirt or his woolen stockings.

Seven Thrift stamps will buy him his service hat.

Eight Thrift stamps will buy him his service hat.

Eight Thrift stamps will leave 15 cents lacking to pay for one bayonet.

Twelve Thrift stamps will pay for the necessary shelter tent, or for one steel helmet.

You will have to buy 14 Thrift stamps for the poncho that keeps the soldier dry as he stands long hours in the rain in the trenches.

Fifteen Thrift stamps will pay for the soldier's winter undershirt, or the undergarments that keep the soldier warm in this kind of weather.

One War Savings stamp will pay for his cartridge belt.

One War Savings stamp and four Thrift stamps will pay for the 100 rifle cartridges with which he starts into battle.

Two War Savings stamps will buy his woolen shirt or his O. D. breeches.

Three War Savings stamps will buy his necessary two pairs of shoes or his gas mask.

Four War Savings stamps cover the cost of his O. D. coats or his woolen blankets.

If you have bought five War Savings stamps you have paid for his rifle.

Perhaps you have a son or a brother in the army. Wouldn't you like to feel that you have loaned Uncle Sam enough money to equip him? The nation must get the money somewhere. If our boys are to be adequately provided for.

If you haven't joined the army of thrift which is backing up the boys in the trenches, get in right now.

What Will Your Children Say?

What are you going to tell your children when, in after years, they ask you what part you took in the war? You may be able to explain to their satisfaction why you couldn't go and fight—a lot of us can. You may be able to give a satisfactory reason why you do not have a lot of Liberty bonds. But it will be mighty hard to explain if you do not buy Thrift or War Savings stamps. Don't be forced to tell your children you didn't even raise a quarter for the help of your government.

Shell Out Money and the Kaiser.

You'll have to shell out for War Savings stamps if you expect our boys "over there" to shell the Kaiser out of his trenches.

HE WASHES THE DISHES TO EARN MONEY FOR THRIFT STAMPS



The war has made many changes in the natural order of things. Women have usurped many of the male sex's hitherto sacred duties, while the men, in turn, have gone into occupations which, prior to the war, were classed as "feminine." We have read stories of aged men knitting, and even some of them for Edgar Brady, aged eleven years, a pupil of the Frances Willard school, Chicago, to introduce the latest "innovation."

Edgar washes dishes for his mother and buys Thrift stamps with the money earned in this way. He was one of the first pupils in the school to purchase a War Savings stamp, and exhibits it and his Thrift card.

Because Edgar washes dishes, do not get the idea he is a "sissy." No, sir; he's a really little chap who enjoys all the healthy games and pranks of boyhood, and seized upon the idea of doing the dishes for his mother as the quickest and most efficient means towards earning money for the Thrift stamps.

"I earned some money shoveling snow, too," said Edgar. "But the snow does not last all the time, while there are always dishes to be washed. My mother gives me a dollar a week for doing the dishes after supper, and I invest this in the Thrift stamps. I already have bought one of the \$5 stamps and have started a new Thrift card with the money I earn."

WHAT A LITTLE BOY CAN DO

"Dad, what can a little boy do for his country?"

It was in the early weeks of the war. A boy of twelve was reading of the rush to enlist, of the prospects of conscription, of the enormous sums needed to carry on the war, and of the American destroyers which had gone across the sea to hunt down the German submarines.

He was burning with enthusiasm to do something for his country, but there did not seem to be anything he could do. So he put the question up to his father, who, to him, seemed the embodiment of all wisdom.

And the father, who was in much the same state of mind as the son, was at a loss for an answer. The government was going ahead, raising money and raising armies without asking his help. Burdened with a family, he could not enlist—at least not until the men without responsibilities had gone, and there did not seem anything for him to do, either.

But it was necessary for him to keep up his pose before his small son, so he replied, rather vaguely:

"A little boy can hang a flag in front of his home, to show he's a patriot."

This the little boy did; but he was not satisfied. He wanted to feel that he was really doing something for his country.

Later came the activities in which

SEAL UP THAT DOOR



Brown in the Chicago Daily News

Local and Personal Happenings

Mrs. Chase Webb was a Chicago visitor Tuesday.

Mrs. Herbert Voss spent last week in Burlington.

Mrs. Ernest Brook was a Chicago visitor Friday.

Archio Mapthorp was a Chicago visitor Wednesday.

Mrs. R. M. Haynes is entertaining the club this afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Brook spent Sunday and Monday at Burlington.

Mrs. O. W. Kettlehut entertained the 500 club Tuesday afternoon.

Mrs. C. F. Barthel of Chicago is visiting with her sons north of town.

Mrs. Lomar of St. Louis is visiting her sister, Mrs. O. W. Kettlehut.

Mr. and Mrs. R. Kaye are entertaining relatives from Minneapolis this week.

Robt. Wilton and Ralph Kinrade were Chicago passengers this (Thursday) morning.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. McVey attended the funeral of a friend in Chicago Wednesday.

The California Ice Company finished filling their ice house at Lake Marie last Saturday.

Mrs. J. N. Pacini and son visited with relatives at Highland Park the latter part of the past week.

Among the boys at Camp Grant who are entertaining the measles is Pete Sorenson of Antioch.

Mr. and Mrs. John Melburg left this week for Florida, where they will spend the next couple of months.

Snow is piled so high on Main street that it is impossible to see the signs on the opposite side of the street.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Ross are moving into the Arthur Herman house which was recently vacated by W. E. Dobyns.

Dr. F. S. Morrell spent the latter part of last and the fore part of this week in Chicago where he was in attendance at a dental convention.

Auto owners are certainly conserving gasoline these days, and by the looks of the snow drifts it will be some time before they will be bargaining the fluid again.

In order to help conserve the coal the auditorium of the M. E. church was not used on Sunday, but services were held in the lecture room which being much smaller required considerable less heat.

A community social will be held at the M. E. church, Thursday evening, Feb. 7. A good program of vocal and instrumental music, readings and a drill. Come and have a good time all for 15 cents.

The Ladies Guild held their first cottage social at the home of Mrs. H. Herman Wednesday afternoon; the time was spent in sewing on garments for the civilian relief work. Mrs. E. L. Simons is entertaining for the same purpose this (Thursday) afternoon.

Mr. A. Merrill, who during the past summer was employed at Hillbrand's store, returned to Antioch on Wednesday after a several weeks absence on account of illness. His many friends are glad to see him back so well after his recent operation.

The musical which was to have been given last Monday evening for the benefit of the Red Cross was indefinitely postponed, one reason being the inability of some of the participants to get here and another reason being the heavy fall of snow which would reduce attendance to a minimum. It will probably be given some time the latter part of February. Announcement will be made later.

NOTICE

All persons knowing themselves indebted to me will please remit to Mr. Ziegler or Mrs. I. J. Chinn.

Frank Chinn.

Adjudication Notice.

Public notice is hereby given that the subscriber executors of the Last Will and Testament of Edmund Wells deceased, will attend the County Court of Lake County at a term thereof to be held at the Court House in Waukegan in said county, on the first Monday of April next, 1918, when and where all persons having claims against said estate are notified and requested to present the same to said Court for adjudication.

Mary Jeannette Wells, Curtis Wells, Executors as Aforesaid.

F. M. Ruppard, Attorney, Waukegan, Ill., Jan. 21, 1918.

Adjudication Notice.

Public Notice is hereby given that the subscriber administrator of the estate of Martha Stiefel, deceased, will attend the County Court of Lake County at a term thereof to be held at the Court House in Waukegan in said county, on the first Monday of April next, 1918, when and where all persons having claims against said estate are notified and requested to present the same to said Court for adjudication.

Admiralator as Aforesaid.

F. M. Ruppard, Attorney, Waukegan, Ill., December 31, 1917.

Chas. Sibley and Fred Hawkins spent Wednesday in Chicago.

We wonder will the groundhog see his shadow next Saturday?

FOR SALE—A boulevard cutter in good condition, cheap. Inquire at this office.

Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Little have moved into the E. B. Williams house on Orchard street.

Dr. and Mrs. Beebe and Alberta Heinicke spent Saturday and Sunday in Chicago.

Well anyway if the crossings are blocked we don't have to watch out for automobiles.

Frank Powles was the victim of a pleasant surprise party Tuesday evening. All present report a fine time.

Mr. and Mrs. D. A. Williams returned home last Friday afternoon after having spent the past month in New York.

Mrs. B. F. VanPatten and sister Mrs. Sprague have moved into the Paddock house recently vacated by Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Little.

Easter Sunday comes on March 31, this year. Some people prophesy that an early Easter means an early spring. Let's hope it is so in this case.

The Ladies' Guild of the Episcopal church, will meet with Mrs. A. Beck on Wednesday, Feb. 13, at 2 p. m. Everybody invited. Nellie Morley, Sec'y.

We already have our wheatless days and our meatless days, and now if we can only have a few stormless weekends our happiness will be complete.

Bert Worman returned home from the hospital on Tuesday and is feeling fine. However he doesn't care for another relapse as he considers fourteen weeks in the hospital an elegant sufficiency.

The Ladies of the Episcopal Guild are giving a series of cottage socials on afternoons as announced. They will meet on Thursday, Feb. 7, with Mrs. L. H. Felter. Red Cross work will be done. If you have any bring it with you or it will be provided. Everybody welcome.

The Antioch U. S. Boys Relief will give a "500" party at Pacini's Confectionary store, Tuesday evening, Feb. 6. Tickets 25 cents. As there is sufficient room for only 15 tables, the sale of tickets is limited to sixty. Anyone wishing same can procure them from Miss Elizabeth Webb.

The Antioch Commercial Association band will give their first dance and concert in the Antioch opera house Wednesday evening, Feb. 6. The recently organized band of 22 pieces will furnish the concert numbers, and Morrell's Jazz orchestra will furnish the dance music. Tickets \$1.00 per couple. Money will be used to purchase uniforms and equipment for band.

Will Gulliford, who has been working for H. H. Grimm for some time was taken quite seriously ill the latter part of the past week and from the first his condition was quite alarming. Physicians diagnosed the case as a form of meningitis and advised that he be removed to a hospital. He was taken to the Cook county hospital in Chicago Saturday morning, accompanied by Wm. Volkman and Bert Bowe. At the present time it is thought that he will recover.

Leaves Baby in Sand. In Africa when a mother gets tired of carrying her baby in the leather bag slung on her back, she digs a hole in the sand under some shady bush and leaves the baby in it till she is ready to take him again. So declare travelers from that continent of strange peoples and strange customs.

The Real Reason. An Illinois woman wanted a divorce because her husband snored and talked in his sleep. He's probably one of those exasperating husbands who talks in his sleep just enough to arouse her curiosity, but not enough to tell her where he has been.

Notice

Persons holding Marquette Cement sacks purchased of us must return same by Feb. 1, 1918. After this date no credit will be allowed for them.

H. R. Adams & Co.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the office of Highway Commissioner for the town of Antioch, subject to the will of the majority at the coming town caucus.

Wm. Gray.

I wish to inform my friends that I will be a candidate for the office of Highway Commissioner at the coming town meeting, to be held on Saturday, March 16, 1918, and ask your support.

Barney Trieger.

I will be a candidate, at the coming Town meeting, for the office of Highway Commissioner and would ask my friends for their support, and assuring them, that if nominated, I will try to serve every locality to the best of my ability.

Mike M. Burke.

This is to inform my friends that I will be a candidate for the office of Highway Commissioner at the coming town primaries and would solicit your support. As I have had many years experience in road building I feel that I am capable of filling this position to the satisfaction of the public.

Wm. Hancock.

Owing to my experience in road building as Commissioner of Highways, I wish to announce to my friends that I will be a candidate at the coming town primaries for the office of Highway Commissioner, and would ask my friends for their support.

Frank Dunn.

CLASSIFIED

DEPARTMENT

FOR SALE—Single buggy and harness, good as new. Dr. Turner.

FOR SALE—An 80 acre farm, under good state of cultivation, near village of Antioch. Inquire of Cyrus Procter.

16tf

FOR SALE—Two lots, in the Craig addition in the Village of Antioch \$155 per lot. Sewer taxes paid in full. Inquire of Bert Feltham.

20w2

FOR SALE—Good house and two lots 66x198 each, hot water plant, electric lights, good well and cistern and good drainage. Located in the Village of Antioch. For further particulars see Mr. and Mrs. Jacob King.

38tf

WANTED—Musicians and beginners for the Antioch band. We have some of the old band instruments to lend and a bargain in silver plated French horn and a Saxophone. Come to the village hall Thursday evening.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—For Ford car: 1000 shares of Pioneer Consolidate; 2000 shares of Yellow Tiger, gold mine stock; 2000 shares of Pioneer Extension, to settle estate. Address J. F. Kramor, 489 Jefferson St. Elgin, Ill.

14w4

Methodist Episcopal Church

S. E. Pollock, pastor.

10:00 a. m.—Public worship.

11:15 a. m.—Sunday School.

6:30 p. m.—Epworth League.

7:30 p. m.—Evening service of worship.

4:00 p. m. Wednesday—Junior League

St. Ignatius' Episcopal Church

A. D. KOLBECK, Lay Reader

Church School at 9:45 a. m.

Morning Prayer at 11:00 a. m.

Hickory M. E. Church

E. D. Wahl, Pastor.

1:45 p. m.—Sunday School.

2:30 p. m.—Preaching Service.

Evangelical Lutheran St. Paul's Church

S. A. JEDELE, PASTOR

Lutheran services at 2:30 p. m. every second and last Sunday of each month.

Second Sunday German services. Last English.

Christian Science

Christian Science services held at the Majestic theater, every Sunday, at 10:45 a. m.

A Cigar of Merit

"EL RECTOR"

CLEAR HAVANA CIGAR

Factory 2201-2203 W. 12th St., Chicago, Ill. PHIL C. NIEMAN, Maker

Phone Canal 4478

OFFICE, 1204 S. LEAVITT ST.

R. R. TIME TABLE

Leave Antioch 10:50 A. M.

For

Burlington, Wis.

C. G. Foltz Co.

Dry Goods, Clothing,

Carpets and Rugs

MUSLIN UNDERWEAR

Sale in our

Bargain Basement

All Odd Garments at

Greatly Reduced Prices

Do Not Miss This

SPECIAL SALE

Train Leaves Burlington

for Antioch 4:04 P. M.

MAJESTIC THEATER

Saturday, Feb. 2,

Wm. Russell

The Twinkler

and Comedy

Sunday, Feb. 3,

Pauline Frederick

The Slave Market

Wednesday, Feb. 6,

Blanche Sweet

The Evil Eye

SALESMAN WANTED

A salesman wanted in Lake county to be a representative of one of the fastest growing institutions in the middle west to handle an Auto Accessory that does away with all Punctures and 85 per cent. of all blow outs.

An evolution of the age. A splendid opportunity for the right man that can stand prosperity. Just a small capital required to start. Only live wires need apply. Others not wanted. If interested, write to

A. S. BEAN,

Sales Manager,

DeKalb, Ill.

Not So Fierce.

The class had been studying about the house fly, says Good Health, and the teacher had made much of the danger with which the germ-carrying habits of the insect threaten the public health. The lesson sunk deep into the mind of little George, who later was asked to write a composition on the subject. "The fly is a insect," he wrote with difficulty, "the has six legs, he is more dangerous than a lion, but I had rather a fly would bite me than a lion."

Nitric Acid From the Air.

French chemists have given very close study to the Serpek method of manufacture of nitric acid from the air. In this process bauxite is used. If this process can be worked out on a satisfactory basis it will connect the nitrate industry with the very important aluminum industry.

EFFICIENCY GOWN IS NEWEST IDEA

Many Economy Costumes Designed to Appeal to Women in War Times.

LITTLE WOOL BEING USED

Traders Trying to Go the Government "One Better" and Not Even Reach Maximum of Four and Half Yards Per Suit.

New York.—This season of the year witnesses the annual performance of stirring stunts to keep the women interested in the question of apparel. Heretofore, the traders have had two excellent pegs on which to hang new clothes at this time of the year: the exodus to Palm Beach and the incoming of midseason French fashions.

But this year the trade has added a third peg to the row on which the two others were placed. They have had a sop thrown to them by the government in the nature of a request to

Wood, Pulp and Twine.

The leading feature in the new frocks is the constant repetition of artificial jersey silk, midsaison and our common friend, gabardine. This winter type of artificial silk jersey is thicker and heavier than anything we have had under the oft-repeated name. It has the stiffness that one associates with a fiber made from wood pulp. It may be, however, that we will not have permission to make much of it in this country.

Matselusse is being made over here, and also the new type of brochure jersey silk, and the claim is that the American manufacturers have made the stamping of the design more secure and durable than the French have done.

Chanel sends over a black gown with a tunic and a narrow skirt made of this heavy wood fiber silk jersey which is decorated in Indian fashion with white twine and tiny wooden beads.

The importers think that this gown will be a success.

Paquin is responsible for the fashion of two frocks, both worn at the same time, and it is this idea of hers that is being copied here and exploited as an efficiency gown.

This fashion is made easily possible by the prevailing idea of a sleeveless medieval tunic showing sleeves and collar of another fabric. As Paquin works out the idea, the sleeves and collar of another fabric are also of another color and belong to a separate gown that is covered by the medieval, sleeveless affair of wool or some other protective material. As these long tunics are fastened down the middle of the front or back, they are easily removed. A sash is girdled about the hips once or twice, to give them character.

That Sleeveless Blouse. What may be safely called a medieval garment is the sleeveless blouse that insists upon being seen at every turn of the fashions. There is nothing new about the loose, straight tunic cut off at the hips or below, and we once wore it in a half-hearted fashion, calling it a Russian blouse.

It has been exploited for two years, but never taken seriously by our public as a whole, although certain segments of women wear it constantly as a becoming and useful garment.

The garment in its new shape presents itself on the poster, placards as an efficiency garment. It may be made

make gowns out of as little wool as possible, and they have pledged themselves in a body to keep within the 4½ yard measurement for a suit gown.

This third peg was an actual stimulus to production. It offered a broad white way to exploitation. It fully bubbled and seethed with advertising possibilities. It was taken up by the trade as eagerly as a brilliant phrase or a statesman is caught up by the multitude and made a part of an appeal to war.

Each man jumped to his scissors, his pencil and his material and went to work to beat all his competitors in producing a costume to which he could point with pride and say, with a spreading, arrogant gesture, "this is the ultimate phrase in which art and economy can stand entwined."

"I have made a gown from 1½ yards of worsted," said a famous Fifth avenue designer, "and it is good to look at."

"I hope the woman is," said the listener.

"Oh, I have added other materials," quickly explained the designer. "The gown does not affect the minimum of visibility."

The frock had to be brought down from the workrooms to prove the point that its wearer would not break the law of economy in wool or that of proper drapery. It was of black woolen material, made with a bodice that became a bib in front and a long panel in back fastened with bone buttons from neck to heels. The underslip was of plaid black satin, with a sash of itself that tied loosely over the wide sandwich back.

This is only one example out of hundreds that are being offered.

A Chance for the Trade.

Exploitation is the life of the trade in women's clothes. When the government joined hands with the traders in helping them over a serious situation, there was joy in the land of apparel. On every side we hear of efficiency blouses, economy gowns and conservation suits. Each firm assures us that less than three yards of wool is employed in each costume, because the firm is too patriotic to withstand the appeal of the government.

The traders are trying to go the government "one better" and not even reach the maximum measurement of 4½ yards per suit.

Individual designers insist that no wool should be used in the new clothes. They confine their acceptance of it to embroidery made from ends of yarn that cannot be used for knitting.

We are shown remarkable street frocks and restaurant gowns which depend for their color and brilliancy upon waste paper basket materials, so we are told—quarter yards of colored wools that were left from army and navy garments.

We are shown efficiency gowns in which a gold-colored foundation is cov-

ered by a black georgette surface, the latter unhooking at the shoulders and dropping down to form an ornamental apron on the skirt, to disclose a low-necked satin blouse suitable for a restaurant and a party.

There are economy costumes in which a georgette foundation in pastel color is disclosed when a one-piece jersey tunic or polonaise is taken from it. With the latter in its place, the gown is suitable for shopping, for trains and for the morning activities; and with the souper jersey pinfold shed, the georgette gown becomes a fragile thing, a butterfly emerging from its dull-colored cocoon.

A number of the importers have returned from Paris with midsaison gowns, and these are disappointing in a large measure, but a few of them point to something new, and their presence is at least stimulating.

There are far more interesting sketches coming over than gowns, as they purpose to be the new clothes worn by the women in Paris who are buying smart things.

Wood, Pulp and Twine.

The leading feature in the new frocks is the constant repetition of artificial jersey silk, midsaison and our common friend, gabardine. This winter type of artificial silk jersey is thicker and heavier than anything we have had under the oft-repeated name. It has the stiffness that one associates with a fiber made from wood pulp. It may be, however, that we will not have permission to make much of it in this country.

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This is only one example out of hundreds that are being offered.

A Chance for the Trade.

"CONTRABAND"

By RANDALL PARRISH

A War Sea Story Abounding in Adventure and High Romance

Copyright A. C. McClurg & Co.

CHAPTER XXII.—Continued.

I know not what time passed as I held her in my arms, and whispered those words of love so long. Almost had I forgotten where we were, the nature of our surroundings, the fate which threatened us. I could remember only her, the velvet touch of her hair, the welcoming light of love in her eyes. I know not what we talked about, conscious only of the joy of being alone together, with every barrier between us swept away forever. The sunshine poured in through the open port, touching her hair with threads of golden light, and leaving a bar of brilliance across the stateroom deck.

Yet I imagine the respite was not long. There came a sharp rap upon the wood of the door, bringing us instantly back to a realization of our position. Her arms released me, and I arose to my feet.

"What is wanted?"

"It's a few minutes till noon, sir," said a voice I failed to recognize. "And I'm to tell you to come on deck."

"Quite right, my man. I'll be there at once. Stand by to carry the instruments."

"Aye, aye, sir."

There was a certain cheerfulness and respect in the voice, which convinced me that the fellow was not among the ringleaders, but the hope of making him an adherent to our cause vanished when I opened the door, and recognized Dade. The man was too weak, too much of a jellyfish, to render his friendship of any particular value. Besides Dugan was also in the cabin, leaning idly against the stair-rail, but quite as evidently on guard. I nodded to him, but he only condescended to stare at me, return, and the look in his eyes convinced me that he had not yet forgiven the rough treatment accorded him a few hours before. The memory made me smile.

"I've seen you when you looked happier, Dugan," I said carelessly, "but I imagine you have nothing on Jim White."

"To be—1 with yer," he growled savagely. "If I had my way y'd have no togs left to get smart with. Get along now after yer things."

Dade followed me into the captain's stateroom. He was obedient enough, but reluctant to talk, no doubt afraid of being overheard by Dugan.

The conspirators were grouped on the after deck waiting my arrival, and I followed Dade up the ladder, determined they should perceive no change in my demeanor, which might awaken suspicion. McCann's manner was far from cordial as I approached, but I thought it best to ignore his churlishness.

"You were long enough coming; perhaps you still think yourself in command?" he said savagely.

"That would indeed be a stretch of the imagination," I replied, holding my temper, and motioning Dade where to place the sextant. "However, I do not think I have wasted my time—it is still two minutes of twelve."

He growled something, but I busied myself with the observation, only anxious to make it accurate enough for my own use. Whatever figures I reported, it was absolutely necessary that I know myself the exact position of the ship. Nor did I dare to juggle them greatly in my report, for while McCann was far from being an expert navigator, he yet possessed a smattering of knowledge, which rendered him dangerous, and he was very sure to check up my figures with every care possible. However, I fooled him by a point or two, sufficient for my purpose, and wrote down the result on the back of an old envelope, while stowing away the correct figures in my own brain.

Although the air was balmy enough, the wind from the southwest almost directly in our teeth, yet there was a look of the north about both sea and sky, which would have convinced me that we were approaching higher latitudes without the aid of my observation. Without being able to explain the phenomena the seaman instinctively recognizes northern waters. Now, as my eyes swept the wide circle of the horizon, widely seeking the gleam of some distant sail, the heaving expanse of water, the overhanging sky were almost alike in color—a cold, repellent blue, misting into gray afar off, as though particles of fog filled the atmosphere. Indeed it was this which interested me the most, this vague evidence of floating vapor, for I knew enough of these seas to suspect that this might prove the forerunner of storm, already preparing to sweep down upon us out of the more northern mystery. Others must have noted the evidence also, for Liverpool crossed the deck to where I stood, leaving McCann with the chart in his hands.

"What do yer think o' that sorter mist out yonder?" he asked, indicating the distance by a sweep of the hands, and striving to make his gruff voice sound friendly.

"It may mean nothing," I answered civilly enough. "I have never sailed these waters, but my guess would be that there is a storm brewing to the

north of us. What does the barometer say?"

"A slight drop in the last two hours; nothin' much yet, but it don't look good to me."

McCann joined us, the chart still half open.

"There seems to be plenty of harbors along this Newfoundland coast line," he said. "Do you know what they are like?"

"Only what the map says. The whole coast is rugged and rocky, dangerous for any vessel larger than a fishing schooner. There are government mail boats calling at those smaller towns during the summer months."

"How far are we to the north of St. John's?"

"Two hundred and fifty miles, approximately."

"Which makes us about due east of this White Bay indicated here?"

"Yes; but there is not even the name of a town given; all that country is wilderness, I take it. Why do you ask? I thought you had decided on St. John's?"

"So we have," in no pleasant tone, and crumpling up the chart in both hands, "but I thought if there was a more quiet port to the north it might be safer. There are apt to be warships at St. John's. However, we will keep to that course." He turned to Liverpool.

"Where's White?"

"Forward somewhere."

"Have him come aft, and take the deck; it's time for dinner."

I shall never forget that meal—not the first, but the last time we were all together about the table in the after cabin. Not that anything occurred of special interest to this story, but I doubt if ever a stranger company, under stranger circumstances, was ever gathered together, even at sea. McCann, rapped at Miss Carrington's door, and she received his invitation to join us with a graciousness of manner which must have surprised the man.

Liverpool, who sat at the lower end, his unbecoming red cheeks more conspicuous than ever, appeared decidedly ill at ease, but his presence failed to embarrass the rest of us, or interfere with the game. Dade, at McCann's orders, helped Philip Bascom from his cabin, and found him a place at Miss Carrington's left, directly opposite the New Yorker, the two men greeting each other with a stiff bow. I had not seen Bascom for some days, and could not help being impressed with his appearance of illness, his face having a positively ghastly look. Yet he seemed equal to the occasion, entering into conversation with the lady, and even occasionally addressing a remark to McCann, who replied in assumed good humor. Who was served, although previously I had no knowledge of any being on board, and the party developed into a rather pleasant occasion.

The girl played her part well, and I could read Bascom's bewilderment as he endeavored to join with them in the same spirit. To relieve his embarrassment, I managed to keep up a desultory conversation with him, although my thoughts were busy enough elsewhere, endeavoring to figure out the meaning of all this byplay. It was a decided relief when the party finally broke up, and McCann conducted the lady back to her stateroom, pausing for a final farewell at the door.

CHAPTER XXIII.

The Depth of Despair.

McCann's manner changed instantly with the closing of the door, although he indulged in no remark, except to order Liverpool to take charge of the deck, and permit White to take his place at the table. He passed me by without a word or glance, and disappeared into his own stateroom, the further one aft to starboard. I waited until Dade had assisted Bascom to retire, and then sought my own berth to think the whole affair over. Bascom's appearance shocked me, and I felt there was a death look in his face, but our own perilous position kept my mind from dwelling long on this theme. There was little—nothing, in fact—that I could do. I must be content to leave Vera to evolve some means for the final overthrow of these men who held us prisoners. Doubts remained in the cabin on guard, probably with instructions to prevent my holding any private interviews, and the only assistance I could give lay in the juggling of figures, in which I could not be too cautious.

The main doubt assailing me had come from a dim suspicion aroused on the deck by McCann's questioning, and a sly glance exchanged between him and Liverpool. Were the fellows really contemplating making a landing elsewhere on the Newfoundland coast, instead of at St. John's? This was not impossible, and the fact that it would take us thoroughly by surprise would appeal to the conspirators. Yet I discovered absolutely nothing on which to base such an assumption. McCann was evidently in no haste to reach the latitude of St. John's, and take to the boats, for the Indian Chief was proceeding with greatly reduced speed.

and, as the afternoon wore slowly away, it seemed to me we were scarcely moving, the reverberation of the screw being barely perceptible. To assure myself that the course I had mapped but was still being adhered to, I ventured into the cabin for a glance at the telltale compass. We were headed to the west of south.

The man Simms was on guard, loitering against the butt of the mizzen mast, with no one else visible. To test his orders, I turned toward the closed door of Miss Carrington's stateroom. Instantly he was on his feet to interfere.

"You are not to do that, sir."

"Not to do what?"

"Speak alone with the lady; those were my orders."

I raised my voice in remonstrance, but had scarcely uttered a word, when McCann emerged from his stateroom, leaving the door ajar, and crossed the deck to face me.

"What is the trouble here, Simms?" he asked, the harshness of his tone differing greatly from the pleasant conversation at dinner.

"Mr. Trolls was going to rap on the lady's door, sir."

"Oh, he was, hey! Well, now see here, Hollis, you understood that you were to have no communication with any prisoners aboard, didn't you?"

"I was not aware that Miss Carrington was considered a prisoner."

"Well, whether she is or not, she is no longer to be bothered with your attentions," with no attempt to control his temper. "I consider that you have broken your word. You will go back to your stateroom, and stay there."

"Supposing I refuse?"

He grinned, exposing his teeth like a great cat.

"I wouldn't advise you to try that," he sneered, "for there is crew enough on deck to man-handle you to a finish. You can go in quietly, or I'll call them down, and have you thrown in. So take your choice."

I looked at the two of them, eager enough myself to make it a fight. Yet what was the use? Any excuse enabling him to confine me more closely would evidently be to his advantage. I conquered myself, and hands clinched, crossed the deck space, and entered my stateroom, closing the door. I heard McCann laugh, and say something to Simms; then I knew he crossed the cabin, and went up the stairs. To better control myself I thrust my face out through the open port, breathing in the salty freshness of the air.

Suddenly I became aware that others had entered the main cabin. There was no sound of voices; nothing to tell me the purpose of this invasion, yet I felt certain that, at least, a dozen men had descended the steps from the companion. I stood erect listening; there was a rumbling at my door. Had McCann changed his mind? Were they about to attack me in force? Revolver in hand I took a step forward, half-ready to welcome any open hostility.

"The first sent rat to open that door," I called, "will get what's coming to him."

There was a mocking laugh in answer, in which more than one voice joined; then White growled reply:

"No one is a comin' in, mister; 'an' damn me, if you're goin' to get out."

I grasped the knob, throwing my whole weight against the wood. It

yielded scarcely half an inch, just enough to reveal a stout bar, which had left me no loophole of escape. But why? What had I done to warrant them in breaking their pledge? Could it be that McCann had no further use for me? No desire for another observation? If this was true, then it must be the men proposed deserting the ship that very night, and taking a chance at getting ashore in one of those northern bays. And they had mailed me in to die like a rat in this hole, when the Indian Chief went down.

For the instant, as this fear gripped me, I was dazed and incapable of thought; helpless to even clearly comprehend the full horror. I do not ju-



"You Are Not to Do That, Sir."

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Success of a New Remedy

For Backache, Kidneys, Rheumatism

QUINCY, ILL.—"I am glad to tell what Dr. Pierce's Anurie has done for me; it is a fine remedy. I have been a great sufferer with my back and hip for years but Anurie did wonders for me. I have taken two bottles of the tablets and tell everyone what a good medicine it is."—MRS. STELLA BROADBENT, 643 Madison Street.

DALE, ILL.—"This is to certify that I have used the Anurie Tablets for kidney trouble and can truthfully say that they have been of great benefit to me. I had pains in my limbs at night so that I could not rest. Since I have taken the tablets that is all gone and I am not disturbed more than once a night. Before taking Anurie I had to get up three or four times. I think it is a grand remedy."—MARCUS E. ALLY.

NOTE: Folks in town and adjoining counties are delighted with the results they have obtained by using ANURIO, the newest discovery of Dr. Pierce, who is head of the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, in Buffalo, N. Y. Those who started the day with a backache, stiff legs, arms and muscles, and an aching head (worn out before the day began because they were in and out of bed half a dozen times at night) are appreciating the perfect rest, comfort, and new strength they obtained from Doctor Pierce's Anurie Tablets; double strength. To prove that this is a certain uric acid solvent, and cures headache, kidney and bladder diseases and rheumatism, if you've never used the Anurie, send ten cents to Dr. Pierce for a large sample package. This will prove to you that Anurie is many times more active than lithia in eliminating uric acid. If you are a sufferer, go to your best druggist and ask for a sixty-cent bottle of Anurie.

Stopping of the bowels
More than nine out of ten suffer from
all other bowel troubles.
"Dr. J. C. Roberts"
LAXATIVE, Price 50c
per box. It is the best medicine
for stopping of the bowels
thus avoiding distress, which is
dangerous to life.
Read the Practical Home Veterinarian
Book for free booklet on Anurie in Case
If no dealer in your town, write
Dr. J. C. Roberts, 100 Grand Avenue, New York, N. Y.

RURAL NEWS

LAKE VILLA

Ben Dicks and B. J. Hooper were in the city last week.

Mrs. F. M. Hamlin spent last week with friends at Lake Bluff.

Mrs. Fred Hamlin is spending this week with Chicago relatives.

The M. S. Miller family entertained a friend from the city Sunday.

Miss Ruby Leonard of Chicago spent the first of the week with her parents.

Mrs. Barry of the E. J. Lehmann farm has been very ill the past two weeks.

The Royal Neighbors held private installation of officers Tuesday afternoon.

Mrs. Paul Avery and Miss Ruth spent Tuesday and Wednesday in Waukegan with relatives.

The VanPatten farm was sold to a Mr. Kelly, one of the heirs, last Saturday, at a price of \$111 per acre.

R. H. Sherwood, Lee Sherwood, H. Stratton, Henry Atwell and W. Sheehan were Waukegan visitors Saturday.

On account of the storm the Farmers' Institute which was to have been held Wednesday of this week was called off.

Earl Potter of Great Lakes Training station and Mrs. Webster of Oak Park were guests at the Potter home last week.

Our train service is somewhat shortened by the removal of the 11 o'clock from the south, and the 4:49 from the north.

Because of the shortage of coal, we can have no school this week and the teachers and pupils are enjoying another vacation.

Oscar Sorenson of Camp Grant spent Sunday with his parents and was unable to get back until Monday on account of the storm.

Dr. Haiselden and nurse of Chicago were out last week to operate on Miss treatment accorded him a few days before. The memory made by ill with pleuro-pneumonia, but is.

"I've seen you when you lay on the gain. I said careless John Leonard, son of Jas. Leonard, who was married to Miss Ruth last Saturday evening and will reside with the parents as Mr. Leonard is likely to Uncle Sam's Service.

Working on the ice at Leona today a pile pole used by Leonard, youngest son of Mr. James Leonard, broke hitting him in the eye and it is feared that he may lose the sight. Some years ago he lost one eye by an injury, so this makes it more serious. He was carried to the house and cared for by the company's surgeon, Dr. Warriner of Antioch, and taken to a hospital on the 8:40 train accompanied by his father. The surgeons operated on his eye the same night and as he can see a little, hope is entertained that the sight may be saved. He is such a gritty chap that he stood the operation without an anesthetic.

MILLBURN

The Ladies Aid meeting is postponed until further notice.

A daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Denman on Jan. 25.

J. H. Bonner returned home from Chicago Tuesday, where he has been for three weeks.

E. N. Cannon and family moved to their new home Tuesday and the same day Archie Webb moved to the Cannon farm.

The Millburn Insurance company held their meeting, Jan. 26, and on account of the storm there was a very small attendance. They elected all of the old officers.

There will be a card party and basket social for the benefit of the Red Cross held at the Masonic hall Friday evening Feb. 1st. Card free. Boxes sold to highest bidder. Ladies bring lunch for two. Everybody come and help the Red Cross.

HICKORY

Snow bound no excitement.

No school Monday on account of bad roads.

Elmer and Almond Pullen are sporting a new cutter.

Arts Loft visited Tuesday afternoon with Lillian Wells.

Tom Edwards and wife of Rosecrans visited Saturday at O. L. Hollenbeck's.

Value of Concentration.

Concentration is the most desirable of mental faculties. It is the power of paying attention to the thing and person in hand. It is an investment that yields large dividends, including that of fascination.

WILMOT

T. C. Loftus was in Grayland all days last week.

Mrs. Laura Holdorf moved into her own home this week.

Word of the death of Adolph at Long Beach, Cal., has been received.

Robert Westlake is now much improved in health and is back at work.

Blanche Carey returned to Chicago Monday, where she has visiting friends.

Little Lorraine Stensol has very ill and under Dr. Murphy's care past week.

Ida Greenwald returned from the week after several weeks in Kenosha, Bristol and Salem.

Several of the town boys testing on the big hills one night but found too much snow and it up.

Roy Bufton spent several weeks completing the installation of a hot water furnace at the home of his father, Wm. Bufton.

Because of the storms and erratic movements of the K. D. D. were without mail Wednesday, Saturday and Sunday.

Mrs. Ella Sniffin, a daughter of Arthur Merrill is not expected at her home in Bloomington; she has been ill over a year.

Fred Henneman returned to work last Saturday. He is time keeper at the Otting ice plant Camp Lake the past month.

Messrs. Neit and Vincent of the stereoscopic pictures sent U. F. high school by the University and shown here Tuesday.

Fred Hasselmann Jr. is represented by very law following on for tumor which he underwent yesterday at the Memorial Hospital in Chicago.

Mrs. Moody and son Leslie of the Misses Viola and Ella and Rass Sniffin were guests of George Dowell home while attending the Merrill funeral.

Helen, the infant daughter of Mrs. Joe Selear died Sunday after a long illness. The services took place Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock from the Holy Name church in the Catholic cemetery.

The lineman for the T. M. E. from Burlington worked several on their extension to Wilmot last. There is hardly two weeks' work remaining and with better weather conditions will shortly be completed.

Dr. Prouty took Mary Kalza to Burlington hospital Friday. A fresh, clean blouse every morning is a necessity, of course, but less labor is required to launder a blouse than an entire frock, and the skirt and bloomers.

Separate skirts and washable bloomers for small girls make up very serviceable school or kindergarten outfits. A fresh, clean blouse every morning is a necessity, of course, but less labor is required to launder a blouse than an entire frock, and the skirt and bloomers.

In the midst of Wednesday's storm, Wilmot had another fire. The chimney of Mrs. Seidach's burned out and what was thought a serious fire at first, fortunately died out to be a false alarm. The brigade turned out in full force.

The fire engine, ordered a month ago, is ready for shipment present, but the company cannot now all may be used.

The Red Cross rooms were well on Thursday afternoon. The meeting but half a day now until road conditions prevail. Arrange have been made so that the 3 class from the graded school in present every week and in place of outlined work in school, work on the little French children. About twenty were present under supervision of Miss M. Matter Thursday. A mechanic from the sewing machine Co., has added the six machines at the rooms and now all may be used.

The body of Arthur B. Merrill brought to the Wright undertakers, from Baraboo, last Friday. Funeral services were held at the church at one o'clock Saturday afternoon. Owing to the severity of the storm only the bearers, Rev. Reetz and the male voices could accompany the remains to the cemetery. The deceased was at Millburn, Kane Co., Ill., in 1842, and died of pneumonia at home of his daughter, Mrs. John of Baraboo, Jan. 23, 1918. He was old resident of Kenosha county, veteran of the Civil war and a member of the first Baptist church in Kenosha. He is survived three sons, Albert of Trevor, Herbert of St. Charles, and Adolph of Kenosha, and daughters, Mrs. Ella Sniffin of Burlington, Mich., Mrs. Lawrence of Rockford, Mrs. Martha Reynolds of Beloit, and one step-daughter, Sylvia Sniffin of Kenosha and Irene Johnson of Baraboo.

TREVOR

Mr. Singler was in Antioch Thursday. Charles Hazelman transacted business in Kenosha Monday.

Mr. Marty was snow bound in Wilmot from Friday till Tuesday.

Mr. Merrill attended the funeral of his father at Wilmot Saturday.

Oetting Bros. finished filling their ice house at Camp Lake Friday noon.

Mrs. Alton was given a postal shower Wednesday in honor of her birthday.

Friday, Harold Mickle went to Omro, Wis., to visit his sister Daisy returning Wednesday.

The Parent-Teachers monthly meeting was held at the home of Mrs. Patrick Friday.

Mrs. Letzter returned home from Chicago Wednesday after spending a week with relatives.

Another heavy snowstorm Saturday. There is more snow now than there has been since the winter of 1881.

Two new kinds of cheese are being manufactured at the cheese factory. A party from Chicago is giving instructions.

Sunday, Mrs. Henry Lubeno received a telegram from Long Beach, Cal., stating that her father, Andrew Booth, died that morning.

Twenty-four hospital cushions have been made by the Red Cross unit. Nine were filled with feathers and the remainder with clippings of cloth.

On account of the shortage of coal two trains have been taken off the Soo Line. The one going north at 11 a. m., and the south bound going at 4:30 p. m.

JUST LIKE MOTHER

Small Girl Has Her Separate Skirt and Bloomers.

Very Serviceable Outfit for School or Kindergarten—Use of Bloomers Makes Petticoats Unnecessary.

Even the very small girl has her separate skirt and her collection of dainty little blouses. The wee lass hasn't attained to embroidered gowns and chiton affairs as yet.

Either cotton or wool fabric may be used for the separate skirt and matching bloomers for a six-year-old, and both of these garments are held snugly in place by means of buttons and buttonholes. The blouse should be finished at its lower edge with a firm, strong band with two rows of buttons set on it. The underneath row is for the bloomers, and these may be of white bone or pearl. The outer row, especially if the skirt is of wool fabric, should harmonize in color with the major shade shown in the skirt material.

Separate skirts and washable bloomers for small girls make up very serviceable school or kindergarten outfits. A fresh, clean blouse every morning is a necessity, of course, but less labor is required to launder a blouse than an entire frock, and the skirt and bloomers.

Three countries were thrown upon East and West Indian sources for 1,225,000 tons annually to maintain their normal consumption.

Because of the world's shipping shortage the allied nations started drawing on the West Indies for sugar. East Indian sugar took three times the number of ships, since the distance was three times as great. Suddenly the west was called on to furnish and did furnish 1,420,000 tons of sugar to Europe when 300,000 tons a year was the pre-war demand. The allies had drawn from Java 400,000 tons before the shipping situation became acute.

In spite of these shipments, Mr. Hoover stated the other day, "The English government in August reduced the household sugar ration to a basis of 24 pounds per annum per capita. And in September the French government reduced their household ration to 15 1/2 pounds a year, or a bit over 1 pound of sugar a month. Even this meagre ration could not be filled by the French government. It was found early in the fall. America was then asked for 100,000 tons of sugar and succeeded in sending 85,000 tons by December 1. The French request was granted because the American household consumption was then at least 55 pounds per person, and it was considered the duty of maintaining the French morale made our course clear."

Today, the sugar situation may be summarized by stating that if America will reduce its sugar consumption 10 to 15 per cent, this nation will be able to send 200,000 more soldiers to France.

Sugar today sells at seaboard refineries at \$7.25 a hundred pounds. The wholesale grocer has agreed to limit his profit to 25 cents a hundred plus freight, and the retail grocer is supposed to take no more than 50 cents a hundred pounds profit. This regulation was made by the food administration, which now asks the housewife to reduce sugar consumption as much as possible, using other sweeteners, and also reminds her that she should pay no more than 9 cents a pound for sugar.

Control of Cane Refiners' Profits. "Immediately upon the establishment of the food administration," Mr.

Hoover said, "an examination was made of the costs and profits of refining and it was finally determined that the spread between the cost of raw and the sale of refined cane sugar should be limited to \$1.30 per hundred pounds. The pre-war differential had averaged about 85 cents and increased costs were found to have been imposed by the war in increased cost of refining, losses of cane labor, insurance, interest and other things, rather more than cover the difference. After prolonged negotiations the refiners were placed under agreement establishing these limits on October 1, and anything over this amount to be agreed extortionate under the law."

"In the course of these investigations it was found by canvass of the Cuban producers that their sugar had, during the first nine months of the year, sold for an average of about \$4.24 per hundred pounds. Cuba, to which duty and freight added to the refiners' cost amount to about \$5.00 per hundred. The average sale price of granulated by various refiners, according to our investigation, was about \$7.50 per hundred, or a differential of \$1.84.

"In reducing the differential to \$1.80 there was a saving to the public of 64 cents per hundred. Had such a differential been in use from the 1st of January, 1917, the public would have saved in the first nine months of the year about \$24,800,000."

Next Year. With a view to more efficient organization of the trade in imported sugars next year two committees have been formed by the food administration.

1. A committee comprising representatives of all of the elements of American cane refining groups. The principal duty of this committee is to divide the sugar imports pro rata to their various capacities and see that absolute justice is done to every refiner.

2. A committee comprising three representatives of the English, French and Italian governments; two representatives of the American refiners, with a member of the food administration. Only two of the committee have arrived from Europe, but they represent the allied governments. The duties of this committee are to determine the most economical sources from a transport point of view of all the allies to arrange transport at uniform rates, to distribute the foreign sugar between the United States and allies, subject to the approval of the American, English, French and Italian governments.

This committee, while holding strong views as to the price to be paid for Cuban sugar, has not had the final voice. This voice has rested in the governments concerned, together with the Cuban government, and I wish to state emphatically that all of the gentlemen concerned as good commercial men have endeavored with the utmost patience and skill to secure a lower price, and their persistence has reduced Cuban demands by 15 cents per hundred. The price agreed upon is about \$4.60 per hundred pounds, 2 c. a Cuba, or equal to about \$0.20 paid New York.

"This price should eventuate," Mr. Hoover said, "to about \$7.30 per hundred for refined sugar from the refiners at seaboard points, or should place sugar in the hands of the consumer at from 8 1/2 to 9 cents per pound, depending upon locality and conditions of trade, or at from 1 to 2 cents below the prices of August last and from one-half to a cent per pound cheaper than today."

"There is now an elimination of speculation, extortionate profits, and in the refining alone the American people will save over \$25,000,000 of the refining charges last year. A part of these savings goes to the Cuban, Hawaiian, Porto Rican and Louisiana producer and part to the consumer."

"Appeals to prejudice against the food administration have been made because the Cuban price is 84 cents above that of 1917. It is said in effect that the Cubans are at our mercy; that we could get sugar a cent lower. We made exhaustive study of the cost of producing sugar in Cuba last year through our own agents in Cuba, and we find it averages \$3.90, while many producers are at a higher level. We found that an average profit of at least a cent per pound was necessary in order to maintain and stimulate production or that a minimum price of \$4.37 was necessary, and even this would still be a small profit."

"The price ultimately agreed was 23 cents above these figures, or about one-fifth of a cent per pound to the American consumer, and more than this amount has been saved by our reduction in refiners' profits. If we wish to stifle production in Cuba we could take that course just at the time of all times in our history when we want production for ourselves and the allies. Further than that, the state department will assure you that such a course would produce disturbances in Cuba and destroy even our present supplies, but beyond all these material reasons is one of human justice. This great country has no right by the right of its position to strangle Cuba."

"Therefore there is no imposition upon the American public. Charges have been made before this committee that Mr. Rolph endeavored to benefit the California refinery of which he was manager by this 84 cent increase in Cuban price. Mr. Rolph did not fix the price. It does raise the price to the Hawaiian farmer about that amount. It does not raise the profit of the California refinery, because their charge for refining is, like all other refiners, limited to \$1.30 per hundred pounds, plus the freight differential on the established custom of the trade. "Mr. Rolph has not one penny of interest in that refinery."

AMERICAN SUGAR SENT TO FRANCE

American Price Rigidly Regulated by United States Food Administration.

CONSUMERS HERE PAY 9c.

Sugar Cost 35 Cents a Pound During Civil War—Refiners' Profits Now Curtailed.

Sugar is selling today throughout America at from 8 1/2 to 9 cents a pound to the consumer, even though there is a world shortage which has reduced this nation's sugar allotment to 70 per cent of normal.

Through the efforts of the United States food administration the sugar market has been regulated as far as the producer, refiner, and wholesaler is concerned. The food administration has no power to regulate retail prices except by public opinion. Even though more than 85,000 tons of sugar have been shipped to France in the last four months the retail grocer's sugar price is around 8 1/2 to 9 cents. To should, sell this sugar at 8 1/2 to 9 cents, the food administration believes, and asks the American housewife to pay no more than this amount.

Last August when the food administration was organized the price of sugar rose suddenly to 11 cents a pound. During the Civil War sugar cost the consumer 35 cents a pound. By regulation of the sugar market and reducing the price to 9 1/2 and 9 cents and keeping it from advancing to 20 cents the food administration has saved the American public at least \$180,000,000 in four months, according to a statement made by Herbert Hoover the other day.

"It is our stern duty to feed the allies, to maintain their health and strength at any cost to ourselves," Mr. Hoover declared. "There has not been, nor will be as we see it, enough sugar for even their present meagre and depressing ration unless they send ships to remote markets for it. If we in our greed and gluttony force them either to further reduce their ration or to send these ships we will have done damage to our abilities to win this war."

"If we send the ships to Java for 250,000 tons of sugar next year we will have necessitated the employment of eleven extra ships for one year. These ships—if used in transporting troops—would take 150,000 to 200,000 men to France."

Reason for World Shortage. As Mr. Hoover pointed out, the United States, Canada and England were sugar importing countries before the war, while France and Italy were very nearly self-sufficient. The main sources of the world's sugar supply was Germany and neighboring powers, the West Indies and the East Indies.

Germany's sugar is no longer available, it is used entirely in Germany, which also absorbs sugar of surrounding countries.

England can no longer buy 1,400,000 long tons of sugar each year from Germany. The French sugar production has dropped from 750,000 to 310,000 tons. The Italian production has fallen from 210,000 tons to 75,000 tons.

These three countries were thrown upon East and West Indian sources for 1,225,000 tons annually to maintain their normal consumption.

Because of the world's shipping shortage the allied nations started drawing on the West Indies for sugar. East Indian sugar took three times the number of ships, since the distance was three times as great. Suddenly the west was called on to furnish and did furnish 1,420,000 tons of sugar to Europe when 300,000 tons a year was the pre-war demand. The allies had drawn from Java 400,000 tons before the shipping situation became acute.

In spite of these shipments, Mr. Hoover stated the other day, "The English government in August reduced the household sugar ration to a basis of 24 pounds per annum per capita. And in September the French government reduced their household ration to 15 1/2 pounds a year, or a bit over 1 pound of sugar a month. Even this meagre ration could not be filled by the French government. It was found early in the fall. America was then asked for 100,000 tons of sugar and succeeded in sending 85,000 tons by December 1. The French request was granted because the American household consumption was then at least 55 pounds per person, and it was considered the duty of maintaining the French morale made our course clear."

Today, the sugar situation may be summarized by stating that if America will reduce its sugar consumption 10 to 15 per cent, this nation will be able to send 200,000 more soldiers to France.

Sugar today sells at seaboard refineries at \$7.25 a hundred pounds. The wholesale grocer has agreed to limit his profit to 25 cents a hundred plus freight, and the retail grocer is supposed to take no more than 50 cents a hundred pounds profit. This regulation was made by the food administration, which now asks the housewife to reduce sugar consumption as much as possible, using other sweeteners, and also reminds her that she should pay no more than 9 cents a pound for sugar.

Control of Cane Refiners' Profits. "Immediately upon the establishment of the food administration," Mr.

Hoover said, "an examination was made of the costs and profits of refining and it was finally determined that the spread between the cost of raw and the sale of refined cane sugar should be limited to \$1.30 per hundred pounds. The pre-war differential had averaged about 85 cents and increased costs were found to have been imposed by the war in increased cost of refining, losses of cane labor, insurance, interest and other things, rather more than cover the difference. After prolonged negotiations the refiners were placed under agreement establishing these limits on October 1, and anything over this amount to be agreed extortionate under the law."

"In the course of these investigations it was found by canvass of the Cuban producers that their sugar had, during the first nine months of the year, sold for an average of about \$4.24 per hundred pounds. Cuba, to which duty and freight added to the refiners' cost amount to about \$5.00 per hundred. The average sale price of granulated by various refiners, according to our investigation, was about \$7.50 per hundred, or a differential of \$1.84.

"In reducing the differential to \$1.80 there was a saving to the public of 64 cents per hundred. Had such a differential been in use from the 1st of January, 1917, the public would have saved in the first nine months of the year about \$24,800,000."

Next Year. With a view to more efficient organization of the trade in imported sugars next year two committees have been formed by the food administration.

1. A committee comprising representatives of all of the elements of American cane refining groups. The principal duty of this committee is to divide the sugar imports pro rata to their various capacities and see that absolute justice is done to every refiner.

2. A committee comprising three representatives of the English, French and Italian governments; two representatives of the American refiners, with a member of the food administration. Only two of the committee have arrived from Europe, but they represent the allied governments. The duties of this committee are to determine the most economical sources from a transport point of view of all the allies to arrange transport at uniform rates, to distribute the foreign sugar between the United States and allies, subject to the approval of the American, English, French and Italian governments.

This committee, while holding strong views as to the price to be paid for Cuban sugar, has not had the final voice. This voice has rested in the governments concerned, together with the Cuban government, and I wish to state emphatically that all of the gentlemen concerned as good commercial men have endeavored with the utmost patience and skill to secure a lower price, and their persistence has reduced Cuban demands by 15 cents per hundred. The price agreed upon is about \$4.60 per hundred pounds, 2 c. a Cuba, or equal to about \$0.20 paid New York.

"This price should eventuate," Mr. Hoover said, "to about \$7.30 per hundred for refined sugar from the refiners at seaboard points, or should place sugar in the hands of the consumer at from 8 1/2 to 9 cents per pound, depending upon locality and conditions of trade, or at from 1 to 2 cents below the prices of August last and from one-half to a cent per pound cheaper than today."

"There is now an elimination of speculation, extortionate profits, and in the refining alone the American people will save over \$25,000,000 of the refining charges last year. A part of these savings goes to the Cuban, Hawaiian, Porto Rican and Louisiana producer and part to the consumer."

"Appeals to prejudice against the food administration have been made because the Cuban price is 84 cents above that of 1917. It is said in effect that the Cubans are at our mercy; that we could get sugar a cent lower. We made exhaustive study of the cost of producing sugar in Cuba last year through our own agents in Cuba, and we find it averages \$3.90, while many producers are at a higher level. We found that an average profit of at least a cent per pound was necessary in order to maintain and stimulate production or that a minimum price of \$4.37 was necessary, and even this would still be a small profit."

"The price ultimately agreed was 23 cents above these figures, or about one-fifth of a cent per pound to the American consumer, and more than this amount has been saved by our reduction in refiners' profits. If we wish to stifle production in Cuba we could take that course just at the time of all times in our history when we want production for ourselves and the allies. Further than that, the state department will assure you that such a course would produce disturbances in Cuba and destroy even our present supplies, but beyond all these material reasons is one of human justice. This great country has no right by the right of its position to strangle Cuba."

"Therefore there is no imposition upon the American public. Charges have been made before this committee that Mr. Rolph endeavored to benefit the California refinery of which he was manager by this 84 cent increase in Cuban price. Mr. Rolph did not fix the price. It does raise the price to the Hawaiian farmer about that amount. It does not raise the profit of the California refinery, because their charge for refining is, like all other refiners, limited to \$1.30 per hundred pounds, plus the freight differential on the established custom of the trade. "Mr. Rolph has not one penny of interest in that refinery."

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